

FATE OF THE KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE REMAINS MYSTERY

Former Emperor Is Now Known To Be In Holland

FUTURE DOUBTFUL

Netherlands Reported To Be Undecided What To Do With Him

SON IS WITH HIM?

Other Reports Crown Prince Has Been Killed By Own Men

(French Wireless)
Lyons, November 14.—From Amsterdam. The reports in circulation concerning the place of residence of the ex-Kronprinz are contradictory and cannot be verified. After statements that he had been assassinated, it is now claimed in some quarters that he has taken refuge in Switzerland while other reports say that he has arrived in Holland. The latest report is that he has crossed the Dutch frontier and is now with the Kaiser.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, November 11.—It is officially announced that ex-Emperor William has arrived in Holland. Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have proceeded to Maastricht to discuss provisional arrangements for his stay pending a final decision on the subject.

Amsterdam, November 11.—There are conflicting reports regarding the ex-Kaiser. One says that he, the Crown Prince and Marshal von Hindenburg are lodged in a train near the station of Eindhoven, with blinds drawn, awaiting the decision of the Dutch Government. It is reported that the Kaiser at first attempted to reach the British lines with a view to surrendering but was prevented from doing so by revolutionary troops. Another report states that the Kaiser crossed the Dutch frontier in an automobile and was held up by Dutch guards pending instructions from the Hague.

Amsterdam, November 12.—The ex-Kaiser has arrived at Maarn and is proceeding to Amerongen Castle, where he will stay as the guest of Count Bentinck.

The Handelsblad reports that several thousand German soldiers at Beverloo camp in Belgium raised the red flag and attacked another force which was pro-Kaiser. The latter was defeated and fled with its arms and artillery to the Dutch frontier, where it was subsequently disarmed.

Serious disorders have broken out among the German garrison at Antwerp.

Two trains brought the ex-Kaiser's party to Holland. The second contained, among other things, ten automobiles.

Kaiser Urged Not To Run
The Tyd learns from a reliable source that the Kaiser resolved on flight after he heard the terms of the armistice read at the German headquarters. He bitterly reproached the Supreme Command that he had been misled. One general disapproved flight as being unworthy of the Kaiser, but the latter paid no heed. Hindenburg designated General von Falkenhayn to accompany the Kaiser. Up to the present the Dutch authorities have not asked the Kaiser for his parole.

Amsterdam, November 12.—The Vaderland says that the Crown Prince was shot in an affray with German guards when he was endeavoring to cross the Dutch frontier on Sunday.

London, November 14.—The fate of the Kronprinz is still a mystery. A telegram now states that he arrived at Eysden on Tuesday and was conveyed to Maastricht to the residence of the Governor of Limburg.

Berlin Government Mixed (French Wireless)
Lyons, November 14.—From Bern. The only news being re-

(Continued on Page 8)

Peking Government Adds G.\$50,000 To Drive Fund, Doubling China's Quota

Subscriptions Yesterday Boast Figures To Nearly \$700,000, With Three Campaign Days Left; Benefit Entertainment Planned

Fifty thousand gold dollars voted by the Peking Central Government and \$2,391,655 in subscriptions and pledges in Shanghai boosted the United War Work Campaign total to \$670,320.25 yesterday, doubling the amount allotted to China by the New York Committee. With three days remaining for the campaign the committee hopes that a million dollars will be subscribed in China. Many provincial assemblies are expected to take action today while returns from all outposts have not been received here.

The Shanghai total will be increased this afternoon at a mass meeting of Chinese to be held at Town Hall. The meeting will start at 4:30 o'clock and will be followed by a lantern parade. Mr. Chu Pao-san is to preside and the principal speakers will be Mr. Thomas Sammons, United States Consul-General, and Mr. David Z. T. Yui. The parade will form at Thibet Road near the New World and the marchers will move down Foochow Road, Honan Road, Avenue Edward VII to the Great World thence to the Chinese City.

Baden-Powell Boy Scouts will form at committee headquarters, 28 Nanking Road, this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock and march to the Race Course where they will distribute literature advertising the campaign. A benefit entertainment and moving picture show will be held at the Olympic Theater Wednesday night. Local talent will figure in the vaudeville program and films released by the United States Committee on

ALLIED TROOPS PREPARE FOR ADVANCE ON RHINE

German Withdrawal Is Proceeding In Orderly Fashion With Bands Playing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 13.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:
Our troops are busily preparing for the advance towards the Rhine, which is expected to begin within a few days. The German withdrawal generally is proceeding in an orderly fashion, many of the regiments marching back with their bands playing.

A German official communique states that Marshal von Hindenburg has issued a message to the German armies announcing that he remains in command with a view to leading the troops home in order and discipline and he expects officers and men to continue to do their duty.

A large number of the German soldiers are relating the story of the heroism displayed by a Tommy of the 24th Division, Prussian troops, after being repeatedly mown down in recent fighting, surrounded a British machine-gun post. A Prussian officer advanced under a white flag and was amazed to find a solitary British wounded lad alive, who, though promised kind treatment if he surrendered, told the Prussian to retire if he valued his life as he meant to die with his comrades. The officer retired and the fusillade again commenced until the lad's machine-gun was silenced. The Germans were profoundly impressed by this magnificent heroism.

Paris, November 13.—A French official wireless message informs Germany that the only permissible negotiations between the armies are those dealing with truces and the permanent International Armistices Committee shortly meeting at Spa deals with all other questions, regarding which the Allied armies are forbidden to engage in pourparlers.

LONDON GIVES OUT LOSS OF WARSHIP IN 1914

Audacious Was Torpedoed Off Irish Coast Two Months After War's Start

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 13.—The Admiralty announces that the British warship Audacious sank after striking a mine off the north Irish coast on October 27, 1914. The news was not issued previously owing to a request of the Commander-in-Chief of the grand fleet.

German Prisoners Carrying Machine Guns And Allied Wounded



PRISONERS CARRYING WOUNDED AND MACHINE GUNS. BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTO. These Germans, captured by the British in their recent attack south of Arras, had the "pleasure" of carrying their own machine-guns back with them to the British camp. They also were made to carry back wounded Tommies to the dressing stations.

GENERAL STRIKE BEGUN THROUGH SWITZERLAND

Government Offers To Withdraw Troops And Make Concessions To Workers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Bern, November 12.—There is considerable labor unrest of a revolutionary character throughout Switzerland and strong hostility to members aiming at the preservation of order. The Federal Council announces its intention to call up additional troops and will resist any revolutionary movement for reform, which is prepared to introduce voluntarism.

Berne, later.—A general strike has begun everywhere without orders. Troops have been called out. Postal, telegraph and customs officials are not striking at present though they are prepared to support the workmen's demands, which include the speedy re-election of the National Council on a proportional basis, the re-election of the Federal Council according to the strength of parties, the revision of the constitution, the extension of popular rights, and the covering of the war debt by taxation of big incomes.

In the Federal Chamber the President discussed the demands of the leaders of the disruptive movement, whose headquarters are at Oten. He reiterated the Federal Council's intention immediately to institute reforms.

The Government has expelled across the frontier a Bolshevik mission which the leaders at Oten wanted to be officially recognized.

Zurich, November 12.—The Government is holding a conference with the strikers and offers to withdraw the troops if the strike is stopped.

Rumania Declares War On Germany

Object Is To Secure Disarming Of Von Mackensen's Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, November 13.—The Frankfurter Zeitung announces that Rumania has declared war against Germany. This apparently is a measure undertaken for the purpose of securing a disarmament of General Mackensen's army of occupation.

PEACE DOESN'T AFFECT FRENCH VICTORY LOAN

Bonds Still Being Bought, With Subscriptions Up To Frs. 36,986,400

The sum of 36,986,400 francs has been subscribed to the French Victory Loan at Shanghai. Of this amount 2,997,000 francs were subscribed by Chinese. The detailed figures at the various banks at the closing hour yesterday were:

Banque de l'Indo-Chine	24,659,600
Banque Industrielle de Chine	6,729,000
Banque Russo-Asiatique	4,322,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	1,154,800
Banque de Chine	128,000
Total	36,986,400

Wilson Promises Germans Provisions To Relieve Distress

But Demands Assurances From Them Public Order Will Be Maintained

(French Wireless)
Lyons, November 14.—From Washington. In reply to the appeal received from the German Chancellor, President Wilson has sent a message giving fresh assurances to the German people and promising to send them provisions and succour to relieve their distress but he demands assurances from them that public order will be maintained in Germany and that proper guarantees shall be given for a just division of the food supplied.

7,560 Die In Week From Influenza In England And Wales

In British Army In France 25,000 Went To Hospital With Fever

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 13.—It is officially announced that deaths from influenza in the great towns of England and Wales last week numbered 7,560, of which 3,968 occurred in London.

Mr. Macpherson, Under-Secretary of State for War, stated that in October 25,000 British soldiers in France were sent to hospital with influenza, of whom 430 died. 2,700 were sent to hospital with pneumonia, of whom over a thousand died.

Spain Threatened With Revolution

Unrest In Barcelona And Madrid, With Deputies In Cortes Attacking Monarchy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Madrid, November 13.—There is some unrest here and in Barcelona. Stormy scenes have occurred in the Cortes, several deputies attacking the monarchy.

BALLIN KILLED HIMSELF IN CHAGRIN, IS REPORT

Committed Suicide In Office On Hearing Terms Of Armistice

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, November 12.—It is reported that Herr Ballin committed suicide in his office in Hamburg on learning the terms of the armistice.

HOLLAND GOVERNMENT MUST GO, IS DEMAND

Socialists Meeting To Decide On Formation Of Soviets Throughout Country

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, November 13.—The Dutch Socialist leader Troelstra, in a speech, said that the watchword of Dutch Socialists was "revolution without anarchy." He condemned Russian Bolshevik excesses. The Socialists of Holland would not calmly but drastically. A Socialist Congress would meet on Saturday and Sunday to constitute a revolutionary authority and to decide the question of the formation of Soviets throughout the country and a supreme Soviet. If they resolved on this, then that Soviet would immediately assume supreme authority in Holland.

The Dutch Socialist leader, Troelstra, continuing his speech, condemned militarism, which he said emanated from the Queen and her entourage, which was antagonistic to the spirit of the people. His Party demanded socialisation of labor and would not allow this historic moment to pass through fear of violence. The Government was unable to rely on the army for the majority of the police. He continued, "We aspire to power because we are indispensable to the realization of social progress, rendered necessary by the downfall of militarism." If the present Government remained in power, anarchy would result. The Social Democrats alone were capable of resisting anarchy and raising Holland to her feet.

The Hague, November 13.—Speaking in the Second Chamber, the Premier appealed to the people to remain calm and self-controlled. He said that the Government was endeavoring to relieve distress. The bread ration would be increased while ships had already received permission to go to the East Indies for fats and other produce. He warned the people against disturbances which would result in dislocation and famine.

Dardanelles Forts Occupied By Allies

Fleet Arrived Safely Off Constantinople On Wednesday Morning

(French Wireless)
Lyons, November 14.—The French Minister of Marine has issued the following communique:
The French naval forces commanded by Vice-Admiral Amel, which arrived off Constantinople on the 13th consist of the battleships Diderot, Mirabeau, Vergniaud and Justice; the battle-cruisers Jules Michelet and Ernest Renan and six torpedo-destroyers.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 13.—The Admiralty announces that the Allied fleet passed through the Dardanelles on November 12 in fine weather. British and Italian troops occupying the forts, paraded as the ships passed. The fleet arrived off Constantinople at eight o'clock this morning.

GERMANY ASKS U.S. PEACE CONFERENCE BE CALLED AT ONCE

Note From Solf To Lansing Cites Need Of Early Settlement

DANGER OF FAMINE

Suggests That Preliminary Peace Might Be Concluded In Advance

BITTER AT TERMS

German Press Scolds At Conditions Of Armistice And Is Gloomy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 13.—A German official wireless message says that Dr. Solf has sent a message to Mr. Lansing as follows: The armistice being concluded the German Government requests President Wilson to arrange peace negotiations and proposes, for the purpose of acceleration, in the first place, to consider the conclusion of a preliminary peace. The German Government inquires where and when the negotiations might begin. Owing to the pressing danger of famine it is particularly anxious that negotiations shall begin immediately.

Additional Day For Evacuation
London, November 13.—A French official wireless message states that the Allied High Command will grant an additional day to the fortnight allowed for the evacuation of Belgium, Luxembourg and Alsace-Lorraine. Otherwise the terms of the armistice cannot at present be modified.

Paris, November 12.—A French communique, announcing the conclusion of the armistice, emphasises that the Allies, after four months' decisive offensive, have driven back, beaten and thrown out of France, the powerful German army and forced it to sue for peace.

A French Eastern communique reports that before the armistice became effective, British and French troops forced the passage of the Danube and entered Wallachia and effected junction with the Rumanian army.

Protest Shortness Of Time
Paris, November 13.—On signing of the armistice the German plenipotentiaries protested against the shortness of the period allowed for evacuation. Want of transport, they said, might render the execution of the conditions impossible, furthermore the carrying out of the convention must throw the German people into a state of anarchy and famine.

Copenhagen, November 13.—A message from Berlin states that the Socialist Deputies have telegraphed to the Swedish Socialists, Branting, protesting against the "hunger war" involved by the continuance of the blockade and requesting him to communicate their protest to other countries.

Press Gloomy Over Terms
London, November 13.—The German press, commenting on the armistice terms, takes the gloomiest view of the situation.

The Tages Zeitung describes the conditions as terrible. The Vorwarts says that the Government has no alternative but to accept the terms. The Taegliche Rundschau states that the terms are monstrous. The Berliner Tageblatt describes the terms as unprecedentedly inhumane. The paper is quite reconciled to the surrender of fortresses and ships but is embittered over the handing over of railway material on the ground of Germany's urgent internal needs.

GERMAN MERCHANTMEN ORDERED INTO PORTS

Berlin Message Sent Out To Comply With Terms Of Armistice

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 12.—A German official wireless message recommends all German merchantmen to proceed to the nearest port.

Million People Take Part In London Demonstrations

Thrilling Scenes In Trafalgar Square Where 100,000
Sing And Dance For Joy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 14.—There was an orgy of rejoicing in London yesterday evening.
A hundred thousand people filled Trafalgar Square, singing, dancing, waving flags and discharging fireworks. Officers mounted the lions at the base of Nelson's Column and fired Very Lights while German guns were heard from the Mall and their wooden wheels thrown on a bonfire. Others were dragged in triumph through the streets.

Similar scenes were witnessed in all the West End thoroughfares, which were impassable for vehicles. The feature of the demonstrations, in which it is estimated a million people participated, was the absence of drunkenness and the general good humor.

Navy's Spectacular Demonstration
London, November 13.—A marvellous night scene was witnessed off the Scottish Coast when the Grand Fleet celebrated the signing of the armistice. A thirty-mile line of warships of every description was simultaneously illuminated. Myriads of sirens were blown, creating all awesome sound, while hundreds of searchlights played fantastically and fireworks and star-shells lighted up the scene. The celebrations, after lasting for some hours, ceased as suddenly as they began.

Their Majesties the King and Queen today toured the east end of London where they were greeted with deafening cheers by huge crowds, including thousands of children.

Impressive Church Service
London, November 12.—An impressive national thanksgiving service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral at noon today, attended by Their Majesties, the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family, Cabinet Ministers, Allied and neutral diplomats and representatives of the Dominions and India and the Colonies, also General Townshend. The Prime Minister and the Archbishop of York officiated. Dense crowds cheered Their Majesties en route.

On the occasion of the conclusion of the armistice, King George telegraphed congratulations to the King of the Belgians, Monsieur Poincaré, the Mikado, President Wilson, the Kings of Italy, Serbia, Rumania, Greece and Siam, the Sultan of Egypt, and the Presidents of Portugal, China, Brazil and Cuba.

Great Scenes At Night
London, November 12.—A persistent drizzle this afternoon, which continued in the evening, in no way damped the ardor of the crowds rejoicing in the streets. Lights turned on at central points, notably in the West End, and the music of the people, who were able for the first time in years to see each other's faces in the streets by artificial light. All entertainments were packed, the audiences constantly interrupting the performances by singing and singing the national anthem. Messages from Cabinet Ministers and other prominent personages which were thrown on screens were cheered frantically.

The exciting scenes during the day at Buckingham Palace were surpassed in the evening, when the slogan, "We want King George," from thousands of enthusiasts was again sounded, compelling Their Majesties again to appear on a balcony and acknowledge the roar of greetings which swelled louder when the King called for cheers for the army, navy and air force.

London Hears Paris Noise By Phone
London, November 11.—The signing of the armistice is being celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm in Paris. The streets are beflagged and church bells were rung and salutes fired. Great processions were formed in the streets, waving flags and singing the anthems of the Allies. All public buildings are illuminated tonight.

The noise of the celebrations can be heard in London over the telephone.
Paris, November 12.—There were unforgettable scenes in the Chamber of Deputies when M. Clemenceau read the terms of the armistice. The Premier's speech was punctuated by the firing of guns and cheers of the Deputies and frantic applause from the public galleries. After reading the terms in a voice broken with emotion, the Premier greeted France, Alsace-Lorraine, the fallen and the army. The whole Chamber then rose and thundered out the Marseillaise. The Deputies were almost delirious with joy, and tears were in all eyes.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokio, November 14.—The Minister of War and the Minister of the Navy have cabled congratulations to the Ministers of War and Navy of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States.

King George To Navy
Hongkong, November 14.—The following message from His Majesty the King has been telegraphed by the Admiralty to the Commodore at Hongkong:
"Now that the last and most formidable of our enemies has acknowledged the triumph of the Allied armies on behalf of right and justice, I wish to express my praise and thankfulness to the officers and men of the Royal Navy and Marines, with their comrades of the fleet auxiliaries and Mercantile Marine, who for more than four years have kept open the seas, protected our shores and given us safety ever since that fateful 4th of August, 1914. I have remained

ANOTHER WAR CREDIT ASKED IN COMMONS

Part Of \$700,000,000 Needed May
Be Used For Demobilisation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 12.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moving a vote of credit of £700,000,000, said that the expected expenditure would be less but if this was the end of the war some expenses for demobilisation must be paid out of this vote. He also pointed out that greater expenditure might be necessary in order to bring food supplies to Europe. For 202 days to October 19, our average daily expenditure in the war had been £6,688,000.

On October 19, loans to the Allies amounted to £1,465,000,000 while loans to the Dominions amounted to £218,000,000. Altogether \$568,000,000 had been lent to Russia, \$425,000,000 to France, \$345,000,000 to Italy and \$127,000,000 to smaller states.

Great Britain's debts abroad did not exceed £1,000,000,000. This we could easily bear. Our future depended on the extent to which labor and capital could work together harmoniously.

Mr. Bonar Law declared that the Empire's part in the war was greater than had ever been played by any country in the world. He continued: "Look at the Dominions and India. Look at the part Indian troops played in the overthrow of Turkey. And what of the Dominions? They are not fighting for the Mother country, they are fighting for the Empire, which is as much theirs as ours. They are far away but they sent their troops and what troops they are!"

Mr. Bonar Law in conclusion emphasized the greatness of the war efforts of the Mother country. He declared that her financial achievement had been no small one. The navy had played a decisive part and the blockade had sapped the whole foundation of German life. The spirit of the people of Britain in the darkest hours had been indomitable. No army had done as much as ours during the last two years. We won our victory at a great price.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons on the vote of credit moved by Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Clynes said that control of supplies and prices must continue until more normal times. In conjunction with the United States, an Inter-Allied organization had been established to assist the starving enemy peoples. Allied and neutral peoples had first claim, but our victory had imposed on us an obligation to supply the immediate needs of the beaten foe.

Mr. Waldorf Astor, Secretary of Food Ministry, said that the danger of the American Meat Trust was far more serious than was realized. There was danger to all importing countries. The Trust had branches in the Argentine, Australia and New Zealand and controlled fifty percent of the available importable world's supplies of meat. There was going to be a real meat shortage in Europe, but he believed that the Inter-Allied Food Council would be stronger than the Meat Trust and would be able to dictate to it.

National Council In Alsace-Lorraine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, November 13.—The Second Chamber of the Alsace-Lorraine Diet has constituted itself into a National Council.

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Busy Three Days Planned For Victory Celebrations

Three Processions, Military Parade And Children's
Entertainments To Be Features Of Local
Demonstration

Three eventful days are promised for the official Victory celebrations to take place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week, according to further details announced by the Allied Executive Committee appointed Thursday to arrange the program. The schedule as outlined will include the following:

A religious service will be held either in the open air or in the Town Hall at noon on Thursday.

On Thursday afternoon entertainments will be arranged for children, either indoors or outdoors according to weather conditions. Such entertainments will probably take the form of cinema shows if indoors, or sports if outdoors.

On Thursday evening a torchlight procession will take place. The procession will probably start at the Race Course, pass down Nanking Road to the Bund, through Frenchtown, and back to the Race Course, concluding with a fireworks display.

On Friday afternoon a civilian procession, further particulars of which will be notified later, will take place over the same route.

On Saturday, probably in the morning, a military parade of all Allied troops, police forces, etc. in Shanghai, will be held on the Race Course. Flags will be displayed on all three days on all Allied premises and there will be illuminations at night.

The S.V.C. Artillery will fire a salute each day at noon.

The program as thus far announced is to a certain extent tentative and further details will be discussed this

WOULD FOSTER SPIRIT OF MEN IN SERVICE

British Committee Appointed To
Encourage Comradeship
Among War Veterans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 13.—The War Office announces that a conference of representatives of the Admiralty, the War Office, Air Ministry and all the Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, South African, Indian and Imperial Expeditionary Forces appointed a committee, with General Sir Ian Hamilton as Chairman, to report on the best method of fostering the spirit of comradeship and mutual help among all serving in the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force; also a committee with Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as Chairman to consider the promotion of comradeship throughout the Empire among all serving in the present war. The latter committee consists of 12 members of the Imperial Forces and five members, representing India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.



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Flurry Of Old Regime Is Seen In Vladivostok

Imperial Double Eagle Replaced On Ball Of Nievelsky Shaft With Pro-Bolshevik Ceremonies

By Olive Gilbreath

Special Correspondence to The China Press
Vladivostok, November 5.—If one chooses so to regard it, on November fourth in Vladivostok, occurred a minor demonstration of monarchist tendency. In Petrograd and Moscow, as soon as the first killings of the Revolution were over and the days began to dawn a bit skycho or boresome, for the Bolsheviks, these industrious masters of Russia's future started obliterating signs of the old regime. This meant, largely removing the imperial double eagles clamped on gates, windows, post-boxes and railway trains. The wooden eagles were burned at street corners with jokes from the spectators as to the smell of burning autocracy and humor of such order; the metal ones were scrapped. Only a high school graduating class could comprehend the momentousness attaching in the Russian mind to the elimination of the old insignia and the choosing of the colors of the new emblems.

In the most anxious days of the summer in Siberia, when the country swung between Bolshevism and some form of sane government, the new government—nebulous and uncertain at best—wrestled the whole of their first night over the colors. Green and white or—yellow and white? Only graduating class would understand the imperative, herculean task. An equal ardor inspired the Bolsheviks in losing all traces of the old emblems, and the idea of wiping the slate clean of the old regime spread over Russian territory.

In Peking, the great iron gates that guard the Russian legation were stripped by necessitous order of the Russian minister, not proof against fears at the sight of the disappearance of the clanking old birds and the tall-capped Cossacks. Vladivostok kept a few of the fierce-beaked twins in obscure corners of shop windows and the backs of railway engines but the more conspicuous departed for the eye of good eagles. Among these was a great gold emblem which perched on a ball at the top of Admiral Nievelsky's shaft in a small garden square hanging above the bay near the Tennis Club. He was entirely too sure and too arrogant. The Bolsheviks dislodged him one fine morning in the spring and dispensed with his services, leaving the shaft stunted and—somehow—out of the sky.

The sight of the dumpy, unsprinkled ball always offended the eye and it must have wrung many a private and political heart. But yesterday the old eagle soared again, with priests, chorus, sailors, guns, smart grey-whiskered generals, ikons and banners in attendance. Again he clutched the golden ball at the top of a shaft which celebrated a hero of the old regime and pointed his beak imperiously at the ancestorless hoi polloi with their clumsy bodies and clumsy boots and their perplexed faces as they pour along the Svetlanskaya. His glorious ascent was due to the non-Socialist parties in Vladivostok, supported by the church and financed by a rich tea-merchant of the port, and was made amid speeches by the clergy with a band playing. A few Cossacks patrolled the street, there was a handful of militia and several lines of sailors who, like good chameleons, were marching three months ago in the funeral of the Red Guard; and the Russian torpedo boats in the harbor—hung and strung with flags as if for an emperor's birthday—fired a salute.

Against the gray autumn day, the ikons and banners, borne above the heads by the devoted the purple velvet head-dresses of the clergy and their green and gold brocades formed a picture certainly of the old regime, seldom now to be seen in Russia. To the eye accustomed to the colorless, unwashed Bolsheviks who sunned themselves in this same garden not more than four months ago, the group of officers at the foot of the shaft were more amazing than the sight of a bomb—long grey coats

with the red shoulder straps, grey beards parted in the continental fashion. Where have they been all these days? Among the women there were more sables and diamond earrings at the foot of the shaft than have collected or dared collect in Vladivostok in many a long day. Plainly, it was a demonstration of the old regime and somehow one felt a bit unfortunate if not dangerous—dangerous at least for the diamonds and the sables, doubtless noted by Bolshevik eyes.

Not that there was anything expressed in the mood of the crowd to suggest this idea. For the most part, the throng was quiet, curious, indifferent. At least, they made only a few ironical remarks about "free Russia" and let the matter drop; there was not a trace of the passion of the crowd—who followed in the wake of the Bolshevik funeral or carried the red coffins on their shoulders. Perhaps they are tired now. It is the Bolshevik that should be tired.

But the most interesting feature of the day was not the ceremonial nor even the crowd but the fact that the thing occurred at all and the political situation back of it. General Morozov was present but he was alone. Officially, Vladivostok was unrepresented both among foreigners and Russians, except for the church and the few militia. Perhaps the restoration might not have been permitted were not Vladivostok sitting on the top of a volcano at present—in other words, if a keen struggle for power were not in progress, in which both sides hesitate to antagonize and alienate any part of the population. The struggle is between the Siberian government and the Zemstvo, the local government of the province, a contest—in terms of American politics—between the federal and the state governments.

And the war hinges largely about the authority over the immense supplies stored here in Vladivostok, supplies watched jealously by foreign governments, by speculators, by Russian factions; supplies of such incredible magnitude that whoever controls them, controls, practically, Siberia. These supplies have grown in importance until now, with avenues of trade beginning to open up, they have become a pivot. The Siberian Government has sent a Minister of Supplies and Provisions to Vladivostok, claiming power as the representative of Siberia. The Zemstvo contests the authority of the central government over materials lying within their province. The commissioners of foreign powers attempting to fill in the gaps in the supplies for Siberia demand the listing of supplies in the governmental and in the private warehouses. With the trouble depreciated and shipping the most precious thing on the globe, how can proper plans for economic relief be laid, over-supplies be avoided and under supplies of other necessities be furnished without an accurate estimate of the materials already lying in those mammoth canvas piles lining

the hills and filling the warehouses in every nook of the city?

But who may give authority for the survey of the warehouses, especially of the private ones, a matter involving not millions but billions of trade? Whoever can exercise that power has a strong spoke in his wheel for authoritative governing of Siberia. And thus the struggle between the central and the state governments shapes here about the economic question, with the question of the warehouses as one of the tests. And thus it is that neither party wishes to risk alienating support of any third faction and it comes about that in the face of Socialism, the conservatives make this reactionary demonstration. While factions quarrel among themselves, the imperial eagle takes flight and poises gain on his golden ball.

FAR-OFF SZECHUEN CELEBRATING, TOO

Chengtu Community Gathers
After Victories On West
Front Late In October

China Press Correspondence

Chengtu, Szechuen, Oct. 25.—The Chengtu community has had two popular gatherings lately. The first was to celebrate the Allied victories in Europe and the second a concert to raise funds for the Red Cross. Both were very largely attended. At the latter, Bishop Cassels of the C. I. M. made the appeal. Mr. Bodard, the general French Consul, followed him in a eulogy of what the British soldier was doing in France and Belgium. One of the popular songs of the evening was a comic ode to the Kaiser. It hit off exactly the spirit of jubilation that all felt over recent victories. One of our Canadian missionaries had a bad mauling the other day by an irate Chinese. Entering the city gate with a friend a young man pushing past deliberately dealt him a blow in the ribs with his elbow. On being remonstrated with he added rude in-

sult to injury. While the police were being called he proceeded to give blow after blow with his fists. The missionary turned to the soldiers at the gate who refused to interfere. A coal carrier appearing he seized several "chunks" out of his baskets and began throwing them after him as he sought refuge. Then only did the soldiers intervene. When the police came at last they arrested the offender but all that was done was to force him to apologise and *houstou* nine times.

We hear a new Civil Governor is coming called Yang Ch'iang-pai. But so many things are reported that we do not believe them until they actually occur. General Hsiung Keh-wu so far has not returned. Perhaps he is out raking in more dollars in the country. Popular reports allege he has made four million dollars up-to-date. Tang Chi-yao is said to have received 400,000 Taels at Chungking, with promise of more in the future. He remains the head of the military in Kweichow, Yunnan and Szechuen and Hsiung Keh-wu is Chief Commander here. So the West is parcelled out even as Szechuen itself. We have several Generals in the province who collect all the taxes in their districts, appoint the Magistrates and only own a nominal authority to Hsiung just as he does to Tang Chi-yao. This is our experience of being one of the constitutional provinces!

Still we are better off than Shenai or Shantung where brigandage is universal. The West, though bad enough, has not quite gone to the dogs. We have robbers many and high officials who are in league with them, but there is still some effort made to curb their excesses. That is they may only rob so much and no more. There is a limit set to what the devil may do here. Hence we have some reason to be thankful. One robber chief called Shih Ching-yang rules over the Tungchwanfu district. But he keeps order there. He pockets all the public funds, levies blackmail on commerce, but goes no further. For months he has been living as "King of the Castle." It seems, however, that plans are now on

foot to curb his power. Hsiung Keh-wu is moving men and guns against him. They left Chengtu a couple of days ago. We expect he will come to terms and promise to divide up the spoils henceforth with the provincial authorities. If so all will be well for government all over China at present is simply a sharing of spoils among those who have most power.

FORGED FOOCHOW STAMPS

We have received and are requested to publish the following: Stamp collectors are warned that a large quantity of dangerous forged

Foochow Provisionals are being offered as genuine.

The easiest test for their detection is in the 5th, and last character La (立) from right, (first character from left) the horizontal stroke at bottom of which is much shorter in the forgery than in the genuine stamp. In the latter this stroke is 3½ millimeters long, while in the forgeries it is only 2 m/m long. There are other tests, but this is the most simple.

Usually the cancellation postmark is also forged, which reads "Foochow 12 Oct. 12" but this also can

be easily detected, as it is from a wood block, instead of the usual metal one, and the ink used instead of being the usual oily printing ink, is the ordinary Chinese water ink.

Usually these forgeries are offered on what seem to be original Chinese envelopes with a red band horizontally through the center, being addressed in Chinese. The forged post cancellation also appears on the back of the envelope. They are also offered on parts of covers.

Forgeries have been seen on all the values then issued at Foochow, and always on genuine stamps.

NOTICE

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL much regret that for the first time for a hundred years war conditions prevent many of their products being shipped to China. They much appreciate the letters they are receiving, and in reply would state that it is fully recognised here that under the circumstances of life in China the absence of English delicacies and foods is a very real hardship.

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL will take care that not a day shall be lost in forwarding supplies when a return to more normal conditions permits. In the meantime they trust that those who have been accustomed to rely on their products will be good enough to accept this explanation.

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Feking Government Climbs Upon Allies' Bandwagon

Convinced At Last Germany Cannot Win; Allies And Japan Drifting Apart?

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, Nov. 11.—Two somewhat striking tendencies have been noticeable in Peking during the past fortnight or so; first, the growing disposition of the higher Chinese authorities to fall in with Allied suggestions; and second, a growing aloofness between Japan and other Allies and even between Japan and China.

The first tendency has not been difficult to understand. German propaganda and the financial relations of many Chinese with German interests were responsible for the fact that amongst the higher Chinese official class there was an intense belief in the ultimate victory of Germany. This belief has remained unshaken for four years. Not until Bulgaria sought and obtained a separate peace did it begin to weaken, and even then Chinese men of standing were assured that Bulgaria had been a weakness to the Central Powers rather than otherwise, and that her defection would be a matter of fact enable the Central Powers to reconstruct to advantage their line of defence and so maintain the fight still longer.

Then came the defection of Turkey, and the same argument was widely disseminated through Chinese official circles, the great mass of which had never seen a map of Europe of more accuracy than that of Hekataeus, 508 B.C. Turkey was described as an ally whose geographical position had made her a very serious drain on Austro-German resources to defend, but the obligations of an ally had left the two Central Powers no alternative but to maintain her defence. Nothing was said, of course, about the fact that it was from Turkey that vast quantities of vital supplies were obtained for the Central Powers.

With the collapse of Austria-Hungary it became impossible to offer satisfactory explanations and immediately Chinese in very influential official positions began to think that after all Germany was not likely to win. This fact accounted for an almost sudden desire to do anything the Allied Powers wished to be done. Thus, for months the Allied Powers have sought to obtain the internment of certain Germans. As early as the second week in August a very fine internment camp, described very fully in these columns, was quite habitable and might have been at that time occupied by interns, had the Government had any desire to fall in with Allied wishes. Nothing was done, however. In an official interview with the foreign consuls at Tientsin one of the principal "Chih" officials was quite frank when asked to co-operate with the Allied authorities in certain action against the Germans.

He said, "But what will my position after the war be if the Germans win? This was only three weeks ago. Again, the Allied Powers had certain grounds of complaint against the Chinese Government on the score of its slackness with respect to certain Allied interests. These matters had

been the subject of frequent informal and verbal discussion between Allied authorities and the Chinese authorities; but nothing was done. Almost immediately after Austria-Hungary made her independent peace, and Germany was thus left alone with the absolute certainty of defeat before her, the Allied Powers found a remarkable readiness on the part of China to comply with their wishes.

Only yesterday, an excellent example of this new complacency, amounting indeed to enthusiasm for the Allied cause, was noticeable. In connection with the War Work Campaign, the Prime Minister held a reception at which about two hundred representatives of the Allied nations were present. The gathering was quite enthusiastic, and was an excellent inauguration of the campaign in Peking. Curiously enough, as illustrating the relations between the Japanese and their Allies, it is noticeable that although there are more Japanese in Peking than there are of all other foreign Allied nationalities put together, only two Japanese were present, and they were representatives of the legation.

To put it frankly, the certainty of an Allied victory has completely changed the attitude of a great mass of Chinese officialdom. At the same time, one must be just. The younger Chinese, those who have had a modern education, those who have been abroad either on business trips or for study, were in the main pro-Ally; but the unfortunate fact has been that they did not hold high office and so could not determine Government policy. That was determined by the great mass of senior men, most of them entirely ignorant of the map of the world, and of everything outside their own country and they really feared that Germany would punish China for any adherence to the Allied cause. This attitude was to be found in the very highest places. President Yuan had vision enough to see who was going to be the ultimate victor, and he would have joined the Allies at a very early stage in the war, had not one of the Allied Powers succeeded in dissuading the whole of the military men about him that such a course would be disastrous.

President Li, however, was profoundly convinced of the ultimate victory of Germany, and the long delay in China's entry into the war was largely due to that fact. Two of his most intimate foreign friends were very strongly pro-German, and they exercised a very strong influence over him. President Feng was not strongly either pro-German or pro-Ally, but he was so immersed in domestic affairs that he could never give adequate attention to the war issue. He must be reckoned on the whole, however, amongst the doubting Thomases.

President Hsu has never made any secret of his leanings towards the Allies, and he came into office at a time when pro-Ally sentiment was not likely to meet with much opposition. With the second tendency mentioned in my opening paragraph I shall deal in a subsequent letter.

arranged for the day. Part of the program was got off last Saturday week. While it apparently brought in good receipts it was on the whole rather disappointing. The flower stall, tastefully and artistically arranged by Mrs. Sargent, was greatly admired as were the ladies who were attired in Moorish costumes. As a matter of fact the Moorish Arch, which had been drawn and erected under the supervision of Mr. V. R. Eckford, and which would have proved the feature of the afternoon was completely ruined by the heavy rain which fell the previous evening.

The entertainment was given in the hall of the club and was greatly appreciated by the large audience. The play "Howard and Son" was good. Mr. King, the British Consul, acting the difficult part of Sir Anthony Howard with marked skill. Messrs. Bradley and Silverthorn also performed their respective roles with effect. The Empire Theatre at Tientsin kindly lent a selection of pictures for the occasion and these were shown while the stage was prepared for the performance of the "The Broken Circle" which Mrs. Eckford had specially prepared for the entertainment. This, which was a fantasy in song and dance, was very gracefully performed, the dresses and stage colorings making the scenery appear magnificently artistic. The two principal parts were excellently done by Mrs. Eckford as the Sea Queen and Mr. Ralston as the Prince.

Chefoo very nearly lost its local newspaper a day or two ago. A short paragraph in the daily stated that it was going to cease publication. Business men were a little alarmed for this meant the cessation of the war telegrams and just at present they are intensely interested. There was a meeting, not altogether a public one, and the upshot of it was that the paper will continue to be published. Naturally there are difficulties in running a daily paper in a place like Chefoo, where the foreign community is small. But when the proprietors brought out the first edition of the Chefoo Daily News and arranged to publish the latest from the seats of war, it was confidently anticipated that practically every Allied resident would give them support. Some months ago the telegraph service was increased and the paper enlarged but the number of subscribers fell off until the publication of the paper was a financial loss. But as a result of Saturday's meeting we understand that the expenses at least will now be met. Thus the Chefoo Daily News continues to appear. It is a good paper, crammed with the telegrams and deserves the fullest support.

A wire received some days ago announced the safe arrival in England of Mr. D. F. R. McMullan, who left here a couple of months back to offer his services for the front. Another "Old Boy" of the Chefoo School has paid the extreme price. News was received last Sunday week of the death of Captain Alan Hogg and the school flag was flown at half mast. Henry Ferguson, who joined the Canadian contingent, after leaving the schools here, has just been wounded.

A succession of cold winds has brought winter upon us. Storm windows are being put up and preparations made to meet the winter. Football is in full swing and there is talk of trying to get a sort of league. There are three good soccer teams in the port and their matches provide good sport on Saturday afternoons. Out of the three matches played up till last Saturday, Temple Hill Chinese team have lost one, drawn one and won one. The Settlement has drawn and lost one and the C.I.M. School has drawn its one and only match played thus far. Next Sunday afternoon there should be a close and capital contest, when the Settlement plays against the C. I. M. compound.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED BY WUCHANG COLLEGE

Exhibits Of Work In Every Department Show Students' Progress

China Press Correspondence
Wuchang, November 7.—The Wuchang National Normal College celebrated its fifth anniversary on November 2. The grounds were appropriately decorated and the ceremonies were opened by the salute to the college flag by the students and the faculty. After this ceremony, a photograph of the six hundred students (including the attached middle and primary schools) with the faculties was taken on the athletic field.

Preparations were then made to receive the hundreds of guests who later swarmed along the aisles of the twenty-six rooms of class-room and laboratory exhibits.

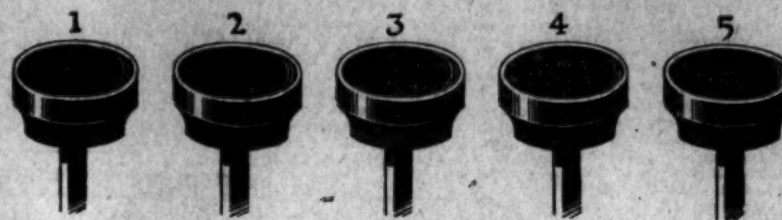
It would be easy to give a detailed description of each exhibit, each one giving substantial evidence of the good quality of the work being done in the class-room and of skill and ingenuity in the display of the same, but it is very difficult to select any one exhibit as being the best. To the one interested in things Chinese, the exhibits of the Department of Chinese Literature and Geography were highly instructive and enlightening; the mathematician who was interested in the physical sciences was highly pleased with the model engine (in operation), the telephone, wireless telegraphy, etc., all made by the students, and the various chemical and physical laboratory experiments which were in process. The natural sciences were profusely represented in botanical, mineral, and zoological exhibits of a large variety, and showing the extensive field covered by the class and field work as well as the modern methods adopted in collating the results.

The department of English exhibited their daily class work and specially prepared compositions and translations of Chinese classics, Latin and German into English and vice versa. There were also illustrated sketches of the world's great men, of the organs of speech, and phonetics in outline—all the independent work of the students showing familiarity with the science of speaking correctly. Maps of the continents and of the world, in water

colors, were exhibited on the walls, and the text books in current use were a part of the exhibit. The Administration exhibit showed a model of the grounds and buildings, statistical charts showing the growth of the college and of the various departments, photographs of classes, laboratories, etc. Hand-drawings, sketches, water colors, and oil paintings complete the general outline of the college exhibit.

Both the Middle School and the Primary School had very good exhibits of class-room work, including many very good drawings and water color sketches. Manual training according to modern ideas was also illustrated in this section. The Bureau of Education at Peking has directed that the college authorities select certain of the exhibits for a permanent display at that place.

Both the college management and the students are to be congratulated upon their energetic prosecution of modern education along approved lines.



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War Work In Chefoo; Other Notes

China Press Correspondence
Chefoo, November 11.—The Chefoo American Red Cross Chapter is doing a splendid work and some days ago sent off a big consignment of vests to Shanghai, which in due course are to be forwarded to the soldiers in Siberia. Six cases each containing 144 vests were shipped and the remainder are being made. The local Chapter aims at getting a total of 3,000 completed. The work of making the vests is excellently organized and those responsible are to be heartily congratulated. Something like fifty Chinese women are engaged in the making of the goods and they turn out, on an average per day, about 70 garments. The work is done at Temple Hill where the women are employed from early morning till dark preparing the vests that are to keep the brave fellows warm through the Siberian winter.

With the shipment of vests were six cases of discarded clothing, collected for the refugees in Siberia. It is confidently expected that there will be further cases of old clothing sent off and Chefootes are asked to send anything they may not be requiring to the local headquarters. Certainly Chefoo cannot be accused of not doing its fair share. American and British as well as all the Allied residents have vied with one another in endeavoring to do everything possible for the relief of the suffering brought about by the insatiable greed of the Prussian autocrats.

At present a big effort is being put forth to get funds for the work of the Y.M.C.A. in France. Yesterday at the United Chinese services special collections were taken up as well as at the Union Church in the morning. The influential business men are entering with zest into the campaign and a committee representing the different Allied interests has been formed. We understand that the members of the committee will personally call for subscriptions.

Notwithstanding the many demands which have already been made upon their purses the local community can be relied upon to make a generous response to the present appeal.

The program arranged for "Our Day" had, unfortunately to be postponed. The epidemic of influenza, which prevailed at the time, precluded the holding of the entertainment and other items which had been

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FOREIGN TRADE OF U.S. TO BE HELPED BY LAW

Business Men Authorised To Co-operate In Buying And Selling Abroad

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, November 14.—(Received by French Wireless Station) The Webb Law, now approved and in effect, is designed to increase foreign commerce in the United States imports as much as exports. Whatever benefit may result from it will be shared by every country with which Americans do business. This law simply authorizes associations of American business men to co-operate in the effort and expense of selling and buying in other countries, but does not confer on American business men any privilege which the business men of all other exporting nations have not previously enjoyed. It removes the restrictions under which American business men labored and put them on an equal footing with other importers and exporters.

The Webb Law is an amendment of the Sherman Law, a domestic statute intended to prohibit business combinations to prevent abuses which it was feared would result from monopoly. As frequently happens, this law has unforeseen effects and prohibits beneficial activities also. To remedy this defect is the sole object of the Webb Law. Before the war Germany had 600 such co-operative agencies as the Webb Law now authorizes Americans to form. Japan has similar associations. As far as is known no country except America prohibited them.

The Webb Law can only benefit the consuming public of foreign countries by making it possible for American firms to compete in their markets with the exporters of other nations, who may have heretofore enjoyed monopolies there. By reducing the expenses of American exporters by simplifying their selling and distribution agencies, by enlarging their facilities for giving credit, the Webb Law will benefit every foreign country doing business with America. Through its provisions numbers of small concerns which could not themselves bear the expense of foreign distribution are enabled to co-operate in selling and the law will afford buyers of foreign countries access to many American products which they have not been able to obtain heretofore except at increased cost.

The idea that the Webb Law is designed to facilitate "dumping" will not bear analysis. It only removes large concerns, which did not need the co-operative facilities accorded by the Webb Law, which have ever found it practical or profitable to sell goods in foreign markets at prices below the prices demanded in the home market.

SAYS U.S. CAN REPLACE GERMANS IN FAR EAST

Chinese Consul In San Francisco Urges Americans To Turn Eyes To Pacific

(American Wireless To Reuter)

San Francisco, November 14.—(Received by French Wireless Station) Dr. Chao Hsin-chu, Chinese Consul-General in San Francisco, made an address to a large gathering of leading bankers and commercial men in which he said in part:

"Prior to the war German interests and German trade in the Orient had developed to quite a large extent, but today all German interests have practically died out, for we have driven the Huns out of our business in China.

"Now is the chance for you Americans to build up your business in the Far East for the replacement of the Huns. As this war has not affected China very much, she is to be placed today in a very important position in serving the Allied world with her surplus of natural resources and also an immediate supply of economic labor for the needs of the financial superiority of the Allies.

"The United States has been building up foreign trade to a full extent in the Latin-American countries. Yet you have not paid such attention to your foreign trade in the Far East. I sincerely hope America will from now on keep her eyes open to a future business field on the other side of the Pacific in order to take a proper part in the competitive development which is bound to come after the war."

Four Allied Officers Proceeding To Spa

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 12.—A French official wireless message informs the German general headquarters that Major Sieron of the Allied general headquarters, accompanied by three other officers, is proceeding to Spa today.

J. P. COATS AND CO. PROFIT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 13.—Messrs. J. P. Coats and Co. have made a net profit this year of £3,171,975.

Mr. Obata's Departure For China Postponed

New Japanese Minister To Peking Is Ill, Says Tokio Telegram

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, November 14.—The departure of Mr. Obata, who has been appointed Japanese Minister to China, has been postponed owing to illness.

Today's Races

Eleven races, instead of the usual eight events, are scheduled for the off-day of the Annual Autumn Race Meeting at the Shanghai Race Club today. The first saddling will be at 11 o'clock this morning.

1.—The Glorious Victory Plate.—Value, £150. Second pony, £125. Third pony, £100. For all ponies that have run in the Autumn 1918 Race Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-Griffins, 5 lbs. extra. Griffins, weight for inches. Subscription griffins of the meeting allowed 7 lbs. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, £5. Three-quarters of a mile.

2.—The Griffins' Handicap.—Value, £150. Second pony, £125. Third pony, £100. A handicap for all griffins that have started in at least two races at this meeting. Entrance, £5. One mile and a quarter.

3.—The Autumn Handicap.—Value, £150. Second pony, £125. Third pony, £100. A handicap for all ponies that have started in at least two races at this meeting. Entrance, £5. One mile and a quarter.

4.—The Sub-Griffins' Handicap.—Value—total of nomination fees with an addition of £500 by the Club. Winner 70 percent. Second pony 20 percent. Third pony 10 percent. A handicap for all Subscription Griffins that have started in at least two races at this meeting. A forced nomination for all Subscription Griffins delivered to subscribers as per Subscription Griffins list closed on June 10, 1918. Nomination fee, £5, payable at time of delivery of griffins. Entrance, £5 (optional), to be made at date of closing of entries for the Autumn 1918 Race Meeting. One mile and a quarter.

5.—The Grand National Steeplechase.—Value, £400. Second pony, £200. Third pony, £100. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-winners of this race at any previous meeting allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, £10. Twice round a course selected by the stewards.

6.—The Day Selling Plate.—Value, £250. Second pony, £150. Third pony, £75. For all griffins including griffins and Subscription Griffins of the Autumn 1918 race meeting. If entered to be sold for £150, weight 155 lbs. If entered to be sold for £100, weight 150 lbs. If entered to be sold for £75, weight 145 lbs. Entrance, £5.—Note.—This will count as an official race.—Seven furlongs.

7.—The Rhine Selling Plate.—Value, £400. Second pony, £200. Third pony, £100. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. If entered to be sold for £400, no allowance. If entered to be sold for £200, allowed 5 lbs. If entered to be sold for £100, allowed 10 lbs. Entrance, £5.—Note.—This will count as an official race.—One mile and a quarter.

8.—The Democracy Cup.—Value, £150. Second pony, £100. Third pony, £50. For all ponies that have started twice at the official meeting and not won a race. Winners on the off day excluded. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at the official meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, £5.—Half a mile.

9.—The War Savings Cup.—Presented. Value, £150. Second pony, £100. Third pony, £50. For all ponies that have started twice and not won a race at the official meeting. Winners on the off day excluded. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at the official meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, £5.—Half a mile.

10.—The Corn And Hay Stakes.—Presented. Value, £150. Second pony, £100. Third pony, £50. For all griffins of the Autumn 1918 race meeting which have started twice and not won a race at the official meeting. Winners on the off day excluded. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at the official meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races, allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, £5.—Half a mile.

11.—The Mafoos' Race.—No whips or spurs allowed in this race. Value, £40. Second £20. Third £10. For all China ponies that have started at the official Autumn race meeting. Winners at this meeting and on the off day excluded. Weight, 140 lbs. Native riders in racing colors. No entrance fee.—One mile and a quarter.

GOLF POSTPONED

Owing to the thanksgiving service to be held Sunday, the first round of the championship and the competition for the monthly cup of the Shanghai Golf Club will be postponed for a week from Saturday and Sunday. The winner qualifies for the captain's cup. The conditions are 18 holes, medal play, club handicaps.

KIANGWAN RACE ENTRIES

Entries for the International Recreation Club race meeting to be held at Kiangwan November 23 and 30 will close Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the club house, 128 Bubbling Well Road.

Football Today

Socony vs. Nanyang

The Socony Football Club will play Nanyang College on the latter's ground, Sicawei Road, this afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. Mr. A. H. Leslie will referee the game. The Socony team will be represented by Sequeira, Stellingwerff, Olivera, Harvey, Maher, Noodt, Sofoulis, Sanft, Mears, Passos and Vega with H. Wilson as reserve.

Sunday Match Cancelled
The football game between the Willows Football Club and Nanyang College, scheduled to be played tomorrow afternoon on the latter's ground, has been cancelled.

Harriers Out Today

The Shanghai Harriers' Club will hold a slow training run of six miles this afternoon, starting from the Chin Woo Athletic School, Baikal Road, at 3:30 o'clock sharp.

A one-mile race home will finish the jaunt, points being awarded on the White shield and a team competition being held also. Members of the Club are reminded that the second handicap of the season will take place on Saturday, November 30. It will be run off in the Kiangwan district over a six-mile course, a silver cup and three medals going to the first three home.

Tennis Championships

The final of the Ladies' Hardcourt Doubles tennis championship will be played at the French Club at 11:15 o'clock this morning when Mrs. Bryson and Mrs. Farbridge will meet Mrs. Elmore and Miss Petersen. The final of the Ladies' Hardcourt Singles Championship will be played at 1:30 and the tournament will go on at 2 p.m.

Competitors in the American Tournament will have opportunity to play off matches tomorrow morning, the grounds being open for that purpose after 10 a.m.

British Workmen Awarded Higher Pay

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 13.—The Committee on Production, owing to the increased cost of living, has awarded a further advance of five shillings a week to men of eighteen years and upwards, and of half-a-crown to boys and apprentices in engineering, shipbuilding, air-craft and chemical and other munition works.

BRITAIN RECONSIDERS TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

Government Deliberating On Question Of Passage On Seas, Is Announcement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 13.—In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that the Government was considering the whole question of restriction of traveling at sea.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET WILL RESUME SESSIONS

To Sit Soon In Order To Deliberate On Terms Of Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 12.—Reuter's agency learns that the Imperial War Cabinet will shortly resume its sittings in order to deliberate on the terms of peace. Moreover, there will be important conferences and discussions in London between Imperial and Dominion's statesmen. Canada will be represented by Sir Robert Borden and six others, New Zealand by Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward, and Australia by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Joseph Cook. The Prime Minister of Newfoundland will also be present.

YOUNG TURK LEADERS ARE TAKING TO FLIGHT

Enver Pasha And Talaat Pasha Among Those Accused Of Embezzling Public Funds

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 14.—According to news received from Constantinople, several of the leaders of the Young Turk committee, notably Enver Pasha, Talaat Pasha and Djemal Pasha, has fled. All three of them are accused of the embezzlement of public funds.

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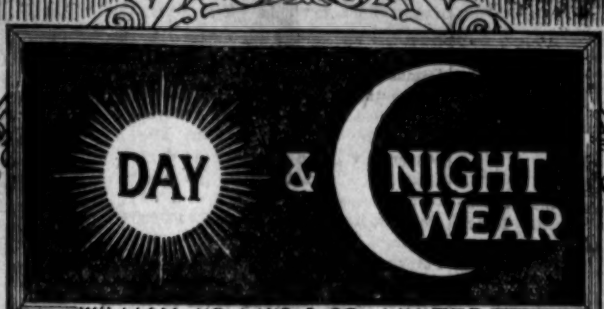
ONE WEEK MORE

on account of these rainy days.

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WEATHER

Misty and very cloudy weather. North-
east winds in our regions. Rough
sea on the Fitchell Bay.

MARRIAGE

STEWART-TERRHUNE: At Yokohama on November 14th, 1918, by the Rev. Eugene S. Booth, Arthur David Stewart (Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., Shanghai), to Gertrude Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Terrhune, of Dorchester, Mass.

20140

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 16, 1918

Shanghai's Celebration Of Victory

It is thought that it is uppermost in the minds of all Allied residents of Shanghai is how to commemorate the signing of the armistice in a fitting manner. Shakespeare wrote that the "times are big with the fate of Cao and of Rome." Today we may rightly say that the times are big with the fate of fallen autocrats and the rising star of democracy, worldwide in its scope. In performing our share of the world's celebration of the greatest event that has ever taken place, neither expense nor trouble should be grudged, so that Shanghai may be able to claim that it has been second to none in its mode of ushering in the newly dawned era of human freedom.

The tentative proposals framed at Thursday's meeting still leave plenty of room for addition and elaboration. The proposals cannot be considered adequate by any means. They are admittedly of a tentative character. We cannot do better than suggest to the Allied public to send ideas to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Victory Celebrations, with headquarters at the Public Works Department.

Further discussion of the proposals is to take place this evening at a meeting of the Executive Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. D. Siffert, Senior Consul, and the chairman of the various Sub-Committees which have been formed, and if the scattered ideas of the public can be placed before this evening's meeting in a compact form by the sending of suggestions in the course of today, a suitable plan of celebration can be elaborated. Our columns also are open for suggestions.

There must be co-operation of the public in order to ensure the success and effectiveness of the celebrations. The outline of the proposed program which has been sent us by the Secretary of the Executive Committee and which is published elsewhere, shows that the demonstration is to be worth while. But is it enough? We note with gratification that first among the proposals is that for the holding of religious services. Then the little ones are not to be forgotten and suitable entertainments are to be provided for them. Processions, a military parade, dances, the firing of salutes and illuminations are also included in the proposals. The above brief summary comprises the substance of what is planned, and it is all good, conservative and conventional. It is inadequate and uninspired. We therefore once again invite the public to make the forthcoming celebration of victory an outstanding success by thinking up something out of the ordinary.

The British In Damascus

(New York Times)

GENERAL Sir Edmund Allenby's capture of Damascus appeals to the imagination because it is "the oldest city in the world," its earliest history lost in the mists of time. There is still contention upon the point whether Abram's steward Eliezer was of Damascus. In our modern period we do not know what its real population is; the estimate runs from 154,000 to 225,000. Connected with the post of Beirut and with Meserib by rail, and a market place for the whole desert of Syria, with its orchards, vineyards, and fields in a circuit of sixty miles, Damascus is a rich prize for the British. They will know how to protect its people and develop their very considerable manufactures without infringing upon personal liberty or meddling with their faith.

Sir Edmund Allenby's proclamation will quiet fears. Martial law there must be, but only to sustain the civil authorities. Sanitation will receive the immediate attention of the invaders, and they will not neglect education. In the coming winter there will be more progress in Damascus than it has known for a generation. The city with its

fronts and occasional snows will prove a health resort for the British army, which must be very weary after its campaign in the desert.

The value of the occupation of Damascus is that it assures central and southern Syria to the British for the period of the war, and relieves the Home Government from any concern about the safety of the Suez Canal. The Palestine campaign must be considered in association with the Mesopotamian expedition, which preserves the overland route to the Persian Gulf for the British. Ultimately the Oriental railway from Aleppo, so far east and south as it has been built to Bagdad, may fall into their hands.

Since the way when Sir Edmund Allenby took over the command of the British forces from Sir Archenbut Murray, after the latter's failure to route the enemy in the two battles of Gaza, the campaign in Palestine has been one of uninterrupted successes defying criticism. It has been a picturesque campaign, Australians, New Zealanders, Highlanders, Lowlanders, Indians, and last, but by no means least, British Territorials, or county regiments, vying with one another to advance the imperial flag. It has been open warfare, with cavalry playing a large part. The Arab tribes as Allies of Great Britain have had no mean share in the triumph, and the fact that the town people have been starved, abused, and oppressed by the Turks, also dispirited and misused by the German ally, must not be left out of the reckoning. Nevertheless the British have had to fight hard for every mile of their advance, for if the Turks were not always well equipped they were always well led by German Generals, including that crafty strategist, Liman von Sanders, who was in chief command. But he had more than his match in Sir Edmund Allenby, who, like most successful British soldiers in the war, is a cavalryman. The Palestine venture may well be studied as a model of planning and performance.

Correspondence

Peace Pools On Hampag

Nanking, November 13, 1918.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir:—As part of our celebration of the great victory, the enclosed parodies were presented by one of our students—anonymous. We consider them quite good enough to "pass along" for your approval. Sincerely,
Department of Missionary Training, University of Nanking.

(ENCLOSURE)
OVER NOW

There's a word we hear,
Loud and clear, loud and clear,
Listen far and near,
Far and near, far and near.
Oh, it's telling you and me
Of the famous victory.
Pass the word along,
Make it strong, raise a song.
Proud this day are we,
Liberty! Victory!
Oh, the Kaiser's day is done,
And the battle has been won.

Chorus:
Over now, over now,
Send the shout, let it out,
Over now.
For the boys have done it,
They all have done it,
Th' Allies have done it,
Done it now.
So rejoice, for the boys,
Send the shout, let it out,
Make a noise.
War is over, it sure is over,
The war is won, so its over,
Over now.

All the world, all the world,
Over all the world,
Freedom's flags unfurled,
Flags unfurled, flags unfurled,
Every nation shall be found,
In one league the earth around.
Everywhere men sing,
Praises ring, echoing,
And the people say,
Let us pray, that today,
And through all the centuries
There shall live this righteous peace.

Tune—Keep The Home Fires Burning
Four long years our men have struggled,
They've been fighting there in France,
They have worked and toiled and suffered,
That the weak might have their chance.

We have heard of glorious battles,
In the air, on land, on sea,
Every man has done his duty,
And helped win the victory.
Chorus:
English, French, we cheer them,
Yanks, Italians, cheer them,
Ready now, let's cheer them all—
Hip—hip—hooray.

We will mention Belgium,
Likewise speak of Serbia,
Ready now, let's cheer again,
Hip—hip—hooray.

Oh, the Allies have done nobly,
Giving all they hold most dear,
And their deeds we shall remember,
Over many and many a year.
They believed their cause was righteous,
To submit was death and shame,
So they saved the world for Freedom.
This shall ever be their fame.

Tune—Pack Up Your Troubles
Oh, put the sugar in the sugar bowl
And smile, smile, smile.
Now Mr. Hoover's plans have reached the goal,
So smile boys, that's the style.
There's no need of rations now,
Though they were well worth while,
So go, put the sugar in the sugar bowl,
And smile, smile, smile.

How Airmen Hurl Death To The Foe

Bombing Vividly Described—Huge Machines, To Carry Three Tons Of Explosives, Now Building

In this article, written by an aviation officer who, since his recent return from the battlefield, has been an instructor at a bombing training camp in America, are set forth the latest developments in that arm of military aviation which holds such tremendous possibilities.

In this connection it is interesting to recall a statement made in an interview by Major General William L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics: "I think it may be fairly said," he observed, "that the airplane will become a tremendous factor in this war. . . . I think a tremendous amount of material and moral damage may be done by long-distance bombing machines."

This is the first authorized detailed statement about long-distance bombing, and the forecast at the conclusion is one that thrills the imagination.

By A U.S. Bombing Instructor

Today bombing, after a somewhat slow development at the start, has come into its own. In numbers and interest it outweighs all other branches of the service. It counts in its list of pilots and observers many of the most famous names in Allied aviation. It has become a tactical and strategic arm of paramount importance, carrying destruction and dismay from the rear of the immediate battlefield to the towns and factories of the far interior.

The bombing plane operates in all altitudes, from 200 feet or less to four miles or more above the earth; and work which the days leave unfinished the nights complete. It is the latest and most powerful plane built, nearly equal in speed and climbing ability to the best of the pursuit machines. Heavily loaded for offense and armed for defense, it combines the best elements of other arms.

The efficiency of the service depends in the first instance on the directing headquarters, which must possess an exact knowledge of the objectives and must exercise a judicious choice of those which at the particular moment are most interesting from the standpoint of the military situation. In the second instance it depends on the mobile organization of bombing units and squadrons, permitting them to concentrate rapidly in that sector where their presence is needed, and to carry out prescribed raids without delay and in spite of the weather. In the third instance it depends on the precision with which the bombs are dropped.

With the present bomb sights and methods a good team should never make an error of more than 250 feet at no matter what altitude. This question of precision is one of training, combined with a morale which insists on obtaining over the lines the same results achieved in practice at the rear.

Night bombing is unfortunately largely dependent upon atmospheric conditions. Certain objectives furthermore are difficult to see on nights which, though fairly dark, yet permit flying. On the other hand, at night anti-aircraft fire is much less intense, and up to the present time the defensive activity of enemy aviation is entirely negligible. Consequently the night bombing machines need not be particularly adapted for combat work, and may concentrate upon carrying capacity. Each team operates individually and may make one or several trips over the objective in order to obtain a good shot, which, together with a comparatively low altitude, assures great accuracy. It is also possible to bomb the same objective several times during the same night.

Day bombardment cannot operate without fighting. Indeed, the incubus of a heavy load of bombs so reduces the climbing and flying speeds of the day bombing planes that they are liable at all times to be overtaken and attacked by enemy scouts. Surprise raids can only succeed against objectives at short distances when numerous planes are employed, or at long distances by isolated machines. The latter plan is not resorted to save in exceptional cases. It follows that the day bombing plane has the following characteristics:

A powerful defensive armament, the highest circling and greatest speed compatible with the charge of bombs and gasoline to be carried; strength and maneuvering ability for bombing at low altitudes. The squadrons are above all else used in formation flying and defensive combat. The necessary conditions of their employment reduce their results. On the other hand, day bombing continues the attacks of the night squadrons, secures photographs of the objectives in the course of its raids, brings down enemy planes, disperses the efforts of the enemy's pursuit aviation and so contributes to our hold on the

supremacy of the air, and finally takes part in the actual fighting on the field of battle. It may be used either on the immediate battlefield in intimate relation with the pursuit branch, or a part of it may be employed to hamper the enemy's scout service by raiding sectors far from the front, thus forcing him to maintain in the sector chosen a sufficient scout force to oppose these day bombing units.

Night bombing offers few sporting attractions, but, on the other hand, it presents more opportunity for the employment of mature judgment and scientific method than any other branch. Visibility at night is extremely variable, depending upon the clearness of the atmosphere, absence of fog and the light given by the moon. Natural landmarks fall into the following order, according to the ease with which they can be seen: Woods, important towns, roads, watercourses, canals, lakes and swamps. It is not difficult to see on dark nights even if they are slightly foggy, but visibility is limited to points immediately beneath the machine, and hence points of direction cannot be used to navigate by, but the itinerary must be laboriously picked out step by step. On foggy nights, when the sky is completely covered with clouds, visibility is so limited that it is difficult to navigate save by lighted landmarks or to bomb other than illuminated objectives.

At all times these lighted landmarks are the greatest of all aids to the night bombers. Within our own and the enemy's lines, despite all precautions, there is always a certain amount of natural illumination, the lights of camps, of railroads, of towns and of factories in action. The groups of searchlights placed around important objectives, and generally thrown into the sky as soon as an enemy machine passes the lines, are visible from a great distance and serve as guides. The rockets from the trenches on dark nights, and in active sectors the flashes of artillery may help to refine our lines, and finally the system of flares and searchlights within our own lines, defining the aerial night routes, supply the bombers with points of reckoning upon which to take the course of their objective and return to their aerodrome. Also, when the enemy's night service is in action its corresponding system of lights, which is fairly permanent, is of invaluable assistance.

Navigation is accomplished by means of maps, compasses and, when possible, the stars. As their experience increases, however, teams constantly strive to reduce their dependence upon such aids by familiarity with the sector in which they are operating. Nevertheless the use of maps remains indispensable, particularly for distant raids, and in the great night juggernauts, such as the Handley-Page, the navigation officer, seated in his compartment, surrounded by maps, charts, compasses and other meteorological instruments, directs the course much as a liner is piloted.

Formation flying is almost impossible at night. A squadron usually receives orders to hold itself in readiness several hours beforehand and the machines are loaded, warmed up and drawn out of the hangars. When final orders arrive they take the air individually and at successive intervals, generally three to five minutes apart, each machine, its motor humming sullenly, rolling momentarily into the flare of the field lights, which throw its least details and the faces of its occupants into high relief. A sharp signal from the field officers, a wave of the pilot's hand, the sound of the motor grows suddenly heavy and the huge ship glides slowly and majestically off. The same procedure follows for each of the remaining machines.

The summits of the highest mountains do not give an impression of solitude equal to that experienced by those who fly at night. Defended by the roar of his motor, his eyes straining into the night world, the flier proceeds upon his mission, the sole moving point in a tenebrous infinity. On crossing the lines and at the noise of the raiders' motors, all the enemy's lights for a radius of fifteen miles or more are extinguished. The sharp rattle of a machine-gun and the cough of the anti-aircraft gun announce that the enemy is getting into action. Bullets whistle, shells burst, the enemy's searchlights put forth their long fingers, creep about the sky, cross and re-cross, clothing the heavens in a Scotch plaid of mingling rays. The machine flies straight ahead. Its mission is to find its objective, launch its bombs upon it and return as quickly as possible. The artillery defense of the enemy is dangerous only if concentrated. If the ray of a searchlight catches and follows it, it zigzags or sidesteps back into the darkness.

When the objective is small and

well defended, the aviator, blinded by the searchlights and hemmed in by shrapnel, plays hide and seek with his hunters. He withdraws, returns, withdraws again, and waits for his chance. Old hands at night bombing never lose their calm. They know that the defense is always a little behind the attack. When the objective is large the aerial defense can do nothing. If the barrage is concentrated at certain points of its circumference, the machine sidesteps them and returns upon the target from another quarter. Though the circle of defense be complete, the barrage cannot nevertheless occupy all altitudes. If the shrapnel is bursting between six or eight thousand feet the bomber climbs to nine thousand or descends to five thousand. Whether he goes above or below, it is of little importance. The target being large, he is sure to get a hit.

The bomber who places his shells in a factory under full activity, who destroys a munitions depot, or burns the warehouses of an important station, finds full recompense in the spectacle he leaves behind him. His apotheosis is written in flames which spread into the air. Such conflagrations will rise thousands of feet and burn hours after they have been started.

The home journey is accomplished in the same manner as the outward trip. Those who left last, who did not benefit by the surprise of the attack, are awaited with greatest anxiety. Those already home count the minutes and watch for daybreak. Such remarks as these are heard: "He ought to be here. He must have had a forced landing. So-and-so landed in Germany one night, repaired his carburetor with the sword of his war cross, and arrived two hours late. He's equal to such a trick." A pale light breaks in the east. Eyes search the heavens and ears are strained for the slightest sound. Ten minutes more, five minutes more, ten minutes more, the sun rises, and the watchers know that certain comrades will not return.

There are also among the night fliers some aviators mounted upon rapid and highly powered machines, whose business it is to destroy precise and difficult objectives, such as convoys, columns of troops upon the march, moving trains, etc. The speed and maneuvering power of their planes allow them to play at will with all the enemy's means of defense. One of them, when bombing the station of Thionville at an altitude of only 300 feet, was suddenly caught in the crossed beams of a dozen or more searchlights. Without waiting for the artillery to pick him up, he peaked for the ground, descended upon the Moselle River, grazed the water, following the thread of its course, and, hidden by the tall poplars which bordered it, took advantage of the far side of a near-by hill to rise again, gained his altitude, and returned to his home field.

In day bombing combats with enemy planes should not be considered as probable, but as certain. This has been particularly true in recent months, since the development of the now famous Fokker triplane, which, while not as fast as some of the other pursuit machines, has a climbing speed which surpasses that of any other plane on the front, and can consequently attack with exceptional vigor from below. The enemy uses these triplanes in large numbers, frequently as many as twenty or thirty at a time, and it is a rare thing to accomplish a raid of any length without a pitched battle somewhere along the route.

Flying in formation makes it possible to penetrate to a great distance inside the enemy's lines and to repulse successfully attacks without abandoning the mission. The ideal formation must be simple in form, usually in the shape of a closed V, should leave no dead angle of possible attack which cannot be reached by the fire of two or more of the guns, should concentrate its firing possibilities in the rear, should admit of a rapid closing up upon the leader, and should permit each plane to see as much of the other planes in the group as possible. Formations of more than eight planes are rarely used. They are too heavy, difficult to lead well, and greatly reduce the horizontal and climbing speed of the group as a whole.

The group is under the orders of the flight leader, who invariably flies in the leading machine. He may be either pilot or observer. The secondary flight leader, who replaces the leader if the latter is obliged to fall out or is brought down, may occupy any position in the group. If it is not large enough, for example, when several flights are to leave from the same field in quick succession, the machines of each flight are lined up in a row facing the wind, and take off in numerical order, each successive machine starting as soon as the wheels of the preceding one have left the ground.

The cardinal rule of formation flying is that the group shall never be broken. In passing over the objective, as well as during an attack by enemy machines, the formation is held as tightly as possible. The

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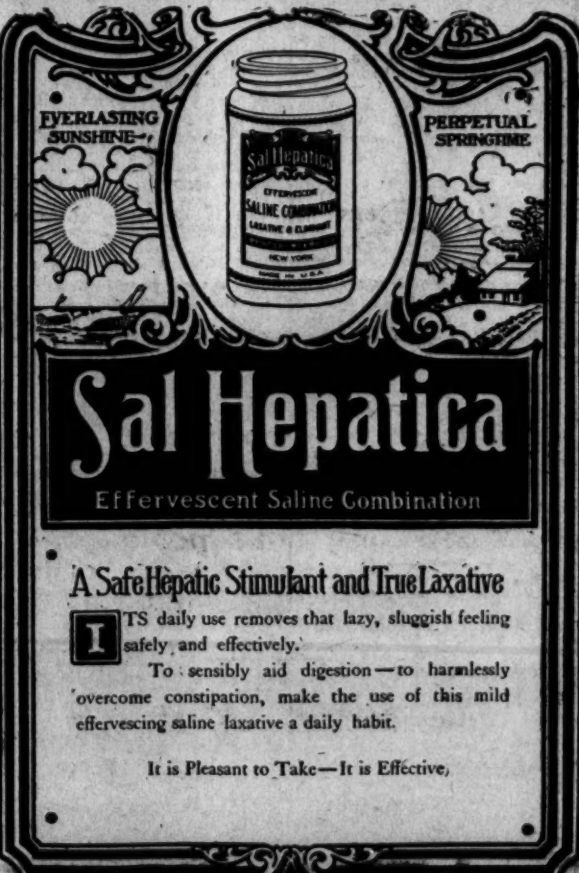
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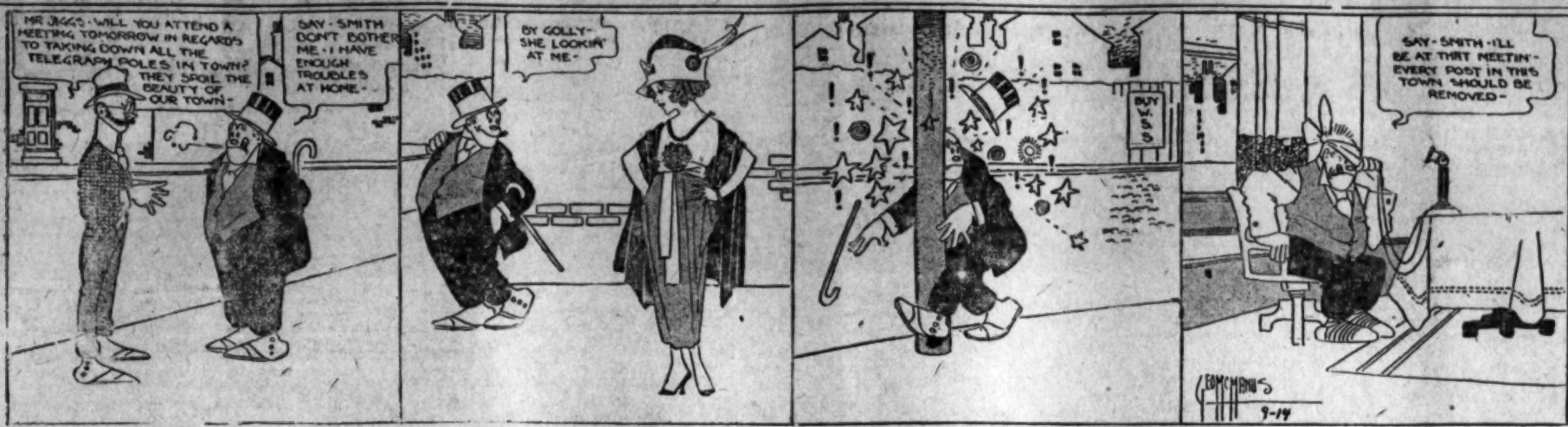
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Random Notes On The News

By Louis Lee Arms
(New York Tribune)The class will now arise and tell
the gentleman what the British will
get from the Turks when they re-
treat to Angora. Right! Be seated,
children.If they close a few more saloons it
will be difficult for some men to find
a decent place to sleep.An opportunist is the baby who
parleys a cigarette cough into Span-
ish influenza for a four days' vaca-
tion.

Hand Grenades And Mexico

That a baseball player should
make an expert hand grenade
thrower, as many seem to think,
does not follow except in the theory
that any school athlete will do
better in things calling for physical
exertion than one whose muscles are
not taught to finely co-ordinate with
the brain. But baseball and hand
grenade throwing are far apart in
movement and rhythm, and find a
common ground only in the matter
of accuracy.While any one can learn to throw
a hand grenade, it is best that many
do not. To be a sustained success,
the art demands a phlegmatic tem-
perament and a steadiness of nerves
which one would look for in a Yan-
kee rather than in, say, a Latin-
American.In fact, the Mexicans are, or were,
a complete failure at this style of
warfare, as those who were on the
border during the late Madero re-
volution will recall. It was at that
time that Eduardo Hay, a young staff
officer of General Francisco Madero,designed and had manufactured
hand grenades—made of tin cans
and dynamite—which were first
used at Casas Grandes in battle with
Diaz troops. The hand grenades
worked like a charm against the
adobe clay houses. Whereas cannon
shot merely passed through the clay,
an exploded hand grenade, with its
synchronous concussion, left nothing
of the house or any one in it that
was worth mentioning.But the Mexican is excitable and
forgetful to an unbelievable extent.
He is rather the last word in absent-
mindedness, too. Thus when pro-
vided with cigars to touch off the
fuse of the hand grenade it was to
be expected that more than one
Mexican hurled the cigar from him
and held the sputtering grenade
until, in a life insurance sense, he
became an impossible risk.Primitive slings made of canvas
were introduced, that the Mexican
foot soldier might get more distance
into his toss. This, too, often re-
sulted disastrously. The soldier,
with his grenade timed to go off in
five seconds, would be whirling it
about his head preparatory to toss-
ing it over a clay wall hard by when
a brother insurgente would insist that
the wall sheltered not enemies but
friends. This the grenade thrower
politely debated. If the colloquy
lasted more than five seconds, which
it often did, it was a matter of
supreme importance to either
what the identity of the party be-
hind the wall happened to be.Hand grenade throwing by com-
mon consent was latterly abandoned
by the Maderistas. There wasn't any
doubt that the grenade would kill
or maim, but it was usually an open
question whom.Japan And The League Of Nations;
Misconceptions Of Nippon JournalThe Japan Chronicle writes: The
Yorodzu has been seeking to justify
the indifference felt in Japan re-
garding the scheme for a League of
Nations by declaring that it is only
in America that the project has any
real support, neither France nor
Britain showing any particular en-
thusiasm on the matter. Our con-
temporary's information as regards
England is not very exact. So far
from the scheme being regarded as
chimerical, it has been accepted by
almost all the leading statesmen on
both sides, including Mr. Asquith
and Lord Robert Cecil. It has its
opponents in men like Sir Edward
Carson and deprecation from states-
men like Lord Curzon. So far from
being regarded with indifference,
however, the project of a League of
Nations has been the subject of a
debate in the Lords, where it re-
ceived such substantial support that
the reactionary Lord Curzon only
ventured to express mild doubts re-
garding its practicability, while it is
well known that a motion in the
House of Commons would provide
an overwhelming vote in favor of
the scheme. The Yorodzu is prob-
ably misled by the Times, which it
says has ridiculed the project of a
League of Nations. We cannot re-
call actual ridicule—that would
probably be too bold a course—but
the Times in Northcliffe hands does
not seem very favorable towards a
scheme that possibly would avert
war and render conscription un-
necessary. Unfortunately the Times
is still regarded abroad as the re-
presentative of the nation, whereas
it is merely representative of a fac-
tion. If the Yorodzu will consult a
good bookseller's catalogue, it will
find, so far from the idea of a League
of Nations being received in Eng-

Difference Between Czech-Slovak

Somebody has been asking what
is the difference between a Czech
and a Slovak. It is not very great.
The Slovak language is really a
dialect of the Czech or Bohemian
language; indeed, the Slovaks em-
ployed Czech as their literary
language down to the end of the eigh-
teenth century. The first man of
letters to write in the Slovak dialect
was Anton Bernolak, a Catholic
priest. His example was followed by
others and there is now a Slovak
literature, distinct from Czech litera-
ture. All the same, our Czech and
Slovak Allies on the Volga and in
Siberia have no difficulty in under-
standing one another.

PHOTO SUPPLIES

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in town. Prices low.

Burr's

How Airmen Hurl
Death To The Foe

(Continued from Page 6)

lateral errors which result from
bombing in formation are, in view
of the average dimensions of day-
time objectives and the dispersion of
fire desired, entirely admissible. The
problem of the direction of the shoot-
ing lies of course in the care of the
bomber in the leading machine, while
that of range may be settled also by
a signal from him or may be left
to each individual bomber. Present
bombing sights render a fair pre-
cision possible even in the most diffi-
cult circumstances.When several groups take the air
at the same time, they generally fol-
low in sight of one another at in-
tervals of a mile or less, in order
to be of mutual aid in case of at-
tack. They frequently execute a
combined operation, converging upon
the same objective or attacking
neighboring points at the same time.
If, on the other hand, the groups do
not leave together, an interval of at
least two hours is allowed to elapse
between them in order that the
enemy's pursuit planes which have
taken the air against the first flight
shall have returned to the ground
before the second flight passes over.The moral effect on the workers
in a factory, the inhabitants of a
town or the troops of a large can-
tonment created by the sight of fifty
or more bombing planes in full view
high up above them—an increasing-
ly frequent occurrence behind the
battlefront—and the knowledge that
each of these planes carries death
beneath its glittering wings is incal-
culable. How much more so when
the planes descend over the field of
battle until their least details, the
bombs themselves, can be seen by
the victim below, and the roar of
their motors heard like the shrieks
of the furies.These bombardments at low al-
titudes, less than 1,500 feet, are
much more difficult than those at
high altitudes. They cannot be used
against distant objectives. On the
other hand, their results are more
accurate, and the machine-gun as
well as the bombs may be employed.
Such attacks against personnel in
the open, columns upon the roads,
reserve forces, convoys, trains, etc.,
constitute a real intervention in the
battle itself on the part of the
bombing aviator—as real as the part
played by the tanks. They offer to
the bombing teams who man these
ships supreme rewards of interest,
excitement and glory. To be able
to see beneath him, and in clear de-
tail, the ravaging results of his
work—a pontoon bridge blown to
atoms and the troops upon it a
struggling mass in the waters of the
river; an aerodrome demoralized,
its rows of hangars torn to shreds
and their contents in flames; a com-
pany of sullen bodies decimated and
terror-stricken, scattering madly as
the bugs beneath an upturned stone
—this is a satisfaction reserved to
the few who have experienced it.
Such is the role of bombardment
aviation today. What it will be to-Dr. John Goddard
OpticianRefracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses
in
Various ShadesW. T. Findley M. D.
36, Nanking Road

Typically Irish

A judge had a case in which the
accused man understood only Irish.
An interpreter was accordingly
sworn. The prisoner said some-
thing to the interpreter."What does he say?" demanded
the judge."Nothing, my lord," was the reply.
"How dare you say that when we
all heard him? Come on, sir, what
was it?""My lord," said the interpreter, be-
ginning to tremble, "It had nothing
to do with the case.""If you don't answer, I'll commit
you, sir!" roared the judge."Well, my lord, you'll excuse me,
but he said, 'Who's that old woman,
with the red bed curtain round her,
sitting up there?'"

At which the court roared.

"And what did you say?" asked
the judge, looking a little uncom-
fortable."I said, 'Whist, ye spalpeen! That's
the old boy that's going to hang
you.'"

A Tooth For A Tooth

The suggestion which was recently
the subject of some correspondence in
the Japan Advertiser, namely, that
the Germans should be compelled to
furnish labor and material for the
reconstruction of devastated Belgium
and France, has also occurred to Pro-
fessor J. H. Longford who is well
known in Japan. He suggests that
to wilfully destroy a German city,
village, mansion, or farm in return
for those they have destroyed would
be lowering ourselves to the Prussian
standard. His remedy would be for
another German army to be marched
back into the devastated districts, an
army not of soldiers but of artisans
and mechanics, of every class and
kind, both male and female, of
agriculturists, gardeners, and labor-
ers, and let them all be quartered
there under the sternest military dis-
cipline, at their own expense, until
they have completely restored the
whole country, as far as it may be
humanly possible to do so, to its pre-
bellum condition. Don't destroy the
German towns, but strip them clean
of everything that can facilitate the
restoration—house fittings and fur-
niture, trees, works of art, whatever
it may be.

Qualified Socially

"Sai, did you ever have any turtle
soup?"
"No, Bill," replied the girl—then
she added with the conscious dig-
nity of one who has not lacked
social experience, "but I've been
where it was."ARTS & CRAFTS
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ERZA WOULD ADD COUNTS TO MERRIMAN LIBEL SUIT

Seeks To Amend Petition To Increase Damage Claim
By Tls. 40,000

A motion to add two more counts, asking an additional Tls. 20,000 damages, to the petition filed by Mr. Ezra against Mr. W. L. Merriman for alleged libel following the baseball scandal of last August was filed in the United States Court for China yesterday by Mr. A. D. Gibbs, counsel for the plaintiff. Mr. Gibbs also filed a bill of particulars in regard to the first count in the original petition, as required by the court on Mr. Merriman's motion.

If the motion to amend the original petition is allowed it will make a total of ten counts asking a total of Tls. 115,000. The proposed ninth count is based upon a letter to Mr. H. D. Bunn as president of the Shanghai Baseball Club, signed by Sgt. Butler, captain of the 9th Cavalry team, stating that the latter had reason to think the players accepted bribes to lose the Major game and to believe that the money was paid by Mr. Ezra or through his agent. This letter the plaintiff alleges was composed and published and caused to be signed by the defendant and the plaintiff declares it to be false and to have been contradicted and repudiated by Butler at the time it was written.

The tenth count quotes a paragraph of the same letter referring to an alleged unsuccessful attempt to bribe Butler and declares the defendant to have made allegations that the man who attempted to bribe Butler had been found and had confessed, implicating Mr. Ezra. Tls. 20,000 is asked on each count. The bill of particulars asked by the defense in the matter of the first count of the original petition was in regard to the exact time and place and the persons to whom the following words were alleged to have been spoken or published:

"The 9th Cavalry team was approached and bribed by J. I. Ezra who paid them two thousand dollars to lose the game to the Japs."

"The 9th Cavalry threw the game. Mr. Ezra profiting by several thousand dollars in bets made by him on the game."

The bill in reply alleges that to the best of the plaintiff's information and belief the words were spoken by the defendant on August 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 "and at divers other times thereafter and before the commencement of the action," being spoken at defendant's own home and office, at the homes and offices of Mr. V. Meyer and Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson, at the Shanghai Race Club, Shanghai Polo Club, Shanghai Club, Country Club and in the offices of Messrs. W. S. Jackson, R. D. Bunn, John Johnston, Captain E. I. M. Barrett, W. C. Sprague, J. B. Davies and at other places. The persons to and before whom the words are alleged to have been spoken are, members of defendant's family, Messrs. Bunn, Jackson, Johnston, F. S. Elias, Sprague, H. O. Hashagen, E. O. Drake, W. A. Adams, V. Meyer, A. C. Stephens, J. B. Davies, A. W. Burhill, A. D. Bell, Edward I. Ezra, H. H. Read, G. D. Coutts, A. W. Olsen, S. Hammond and Major Hilton-Johnson and Captain Barrett and reporters and members of the press.

French Mail Liner To Take Record List

Paul Lecat Will Sail For Marseilles Sunday With 250 Passengers

The Messageries Maritimes liner Paul Lecat, on the first trip to Marseilles since early in 1916, will take the largest list of passengers ever sailing from this port. Over 250 people have booked for the voyage, 57 are through passengers to Marseilles. The Paul Lecat will sail Sunday at noon.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Racine, Archdeacon and Mrs. Potter, Mrs. D. Hum and two children, Messrs. W. A. Taylor, P. Woods, E. H. Borden, W. T. Roberts, M. Boutry, N. Carmona, R. Dorison, R. Raynal, E. Labouret, Gujard, La Montagne, De la Motte, A. W. Large, P. Manon and others are passengers for Marseilles.

Mr. W. A. Adams, American Vice-Consul, recently appointed to Bavaria, goes on the Paul Lecat to Singapore, while Hongkong passengers include Sir William Rees Davies, Sir Paul Chater, Sir Francis and Lady Aglen, Mr. D. Landale, Mr. M. T. Stauffer and others.

CHINA PEACE DELEGATES NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY

Not Much Chance They Will Receive An Enthusiastic Reception

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, November 15.—It is reported that the Chinese string of representatives to the International Peace Conference will include Dr. W. W. Yen, Mr. Alfred Sze, Mr. Philip Tsau, Wang Chi-ting, Chu Yung-han and Wang Ching-chi. Most of these are able and earnest men but the Peking Court affair is too recent for the representatives of the West to expect an enthusiastic reception.

Fate Of The Kaiser And Son Mystery

(Continued from Page 1)

ceived from Germany is contained in a few despatches from the Wolff bureau and it is difficult to obtain an assured judgment of the situation there. Nevertheless it is noteworthy that all the officials of the old regime are still carrying on their functions, and by that is meant not only the councillors of the administration but also the personnel of the Government properly speaking.

Dr. Solf continues to sign the diplomatic notes sent to the Allies; General von Scheuch, the Minister of War, remains in that post and, with his approval, Colonel Koebe has been appointed chief of the Imperial Office for Demobilisation. This appointment is signed by Herr Ebert and Herr Haase. Finally Hindenburg himself retains his command and the directors of the banks in the Empire continue to function.

It is announced from Berlin that Ministers in future will be known as the Commissioners of the People and state affairs will be divided among them as follows:

Interior and Military Affairs, Herr Ebert; Foreign and Colonial Affairs, Herr Haase; Demobilisation and Justice, Herr Dittmann; Press and Information, Herr Landberg; Social Affairs, Herr Barth.

EMPRESS AT POTSDAM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Copenhagen, November 15.—The Soviet at Potsdam is protecting the New Palace, where the Empress, the Crown Prince and other Princesses with their children are staying in absolute security.

The Lokal Anzeiger announces that it will retain its name having obtained the Government's protection against the Spartacus, or Bolshevik group, which seized the premises and altered the title to The Red Flag.

Copenhagen, November 15.—A message from Berlin states that the Soviet has abolished martial law and the censorship and has proclaimed a political amnesty. It has also fixed a maximum of eight hours' working day, beginning on January 1 next.

Hindenburg Issues Proclamation
Marshal von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation saying: "Owing to the enemy's growing numbers, the breaking down of our Allies, and economic difficulties, the Government resolved to accept the hard terms of the armistice, but upright and firm, we leave the fight in which for over four years we resisted a world of enemies."

May Try Militarists
Amsterdam, November 15.—The Independent Socialists in the German Government are demanding the State trial of those responsible for prolonging the war, including Admiral Tirpitz, Admiral von Boettendorff and Herr Knapp, President of the Fatherland Party.

The Berlin Soviet announces that the eastern and western army High Commands have placed themselves at the disposal of the Soviet. A Soldiers' Council has been formed in Antwerp.

Neutrals arriving in Holland state that the Brussels garrison has mutilated and some officers have been killed.

Republic In Brunswick
Copenhagen, November 15.—A telegram from Berlin states that a republic has been proclaimed in Brunswick and that a Soldiers' Council and a Red Guard established.

The People's Commissaries in Berlin have issued a proclamation, promising universal suffrage to all men and women of twenty years of age and over.

Amsterdam, November 15.—The Weer Zeitung says that the training ship Schlesien, mentioned on November 8, was pursued by revolutionary warships and torpedoed.

Amsterdam, November 15.—A proclamation of the Berlin Soviet, formally announcing that Germany is now a Socialist Republic, says that for years the people have been enveloped by a mesh of lies, but the much vaunted militarism has collapsed. The proclamation mentions that all garrisons where no Soviet exists will have Soldiers' Councils, while Peasants' Councils will be formed in the country. It says that the ultimate aim of the revolution is socialisation of means of production and thinks that this can be realised without violence.

Crown Princess In Plot?
Copenhagen, November 15.—It is reported from Berlin that telegrams in the palace of the Crown Princess indicate that a plot has been hatched to send Imperialist troops from the front to crush the revolution.

Fresh fighting occurred on Monday at the royal stables, where officer renewed firing, also in the Unter Den Linden, where revolutionary troops used machine-guns. Many are dead.

Amsterdam, November 15.—A message from Berlin states that Herr Ebert has announced that strife between Majority Socialists and Independent Socialists has ended.

A message from Darmstadt says that the Grand Duke of Hesse has been placed under preventive arrest. Vorwarts states that the Soviet has deposed the King of Saxony. The First and Second Chambers and the Ministers of State are carrying on in agreement with the Soviet pending new elections based on universal suffrage of men and women.

The Berlin Soviet has passed a resolution in favor of resumption of diplomatic relations with the Russian Bolsheviks.

Prince Henry of Reuss has renounced the throne for himself and his house.

It is confirmed that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been deposed.

The Polish Directorate established at Cracow has issued a proclamation deposing the Regency Council.

Herr Hirsch, a Majority Socialist, has been appointed Director of Police in Berlin.

Soviet In Complete Control
Amsterdam, November 15.—A message from Frankfurt states that the Soviet is in complete control. They are maintaining guards of soldiers at public buildings.

A message from Dusseldorf states that the Soviet has appealed for the maintenance of order, warning the public that attacks endangering lives and property will be suppressed and that strikes are prohibited.

A telegram from Hamburg says that business has been resumed and that everything is fairly normal under Soviet rule.

German guards on the Dutch frontier have thrown down their arms and the frontier is entirely open. Hundreds of German officers are fleeing to Holland.

Amsterdam, November 15.—The Bolshevik Ambassador, Joffe, and his staff, who were expelled from Germany by the former Chancellor, have returned to Berlin.

London, November 15.—A German official wireless message states that the new National Government has met. It consists of the Majority Socialists Ebert, Scheidemann and Landberg, and the Independent Socialists Haase, Dittmann and Barth. Every departmental Minister will be assisted by two Socialists, one Majority and one Independent. Ebert and Haase hold the chairmanship of the Political Cabinet.

HOPE-NIELSEN LIBEL SUIT HEARD IN DANISH COURT

Court Sitting With Assessors Reserves Judgment In Slander Action Tried Yesterday

The action for criminal libel brought by Mr. Richard Hope against Mr. Gordius Nielsen, late of the Shanghai Gazette, came up for hearing at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the Royal Danish Consul Court, before Mr. T. Haaschou, Danish Consul-General, sitting as Consular Judge with two Assessors. Judgment was reserved at the close of the hearing.

Three witnesses called by the plaintiff testified to reading the libellous matter complained of. One witness was called by the defendant in the person of Mr. Corinthe Henry Lee, of the Shanghai Gazette, who said he was a Chinese and a British subject educated in Trinidad. In cross-examination, witness admitted that the matter complained of was of a grossly defamatory character but said he did not know to whom it referred.

The case of the defense was that the statements in question did not refer to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff was represented by Mr. N. C. Home, while the defendant appeared in person. Defendant's contention was that the libel referred to another person whose name he did not specify.

Mr Charles R. Crane Will Be Here Soon
Confidante Of President Wilson Is Coming To Shanghai From Peking

Mr. Charles R. Crane, a personal friend of President Wilson, who is now visiting in Peking as the guest of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, will arrive in Shanghai about November 25, for a short stay before proceeding to Washington.

Arrangements have been made for entertaining Mr. Crane on behalf of the American business community by the American Chamber of Commerce, American University Club, World's Chinese Students' Federation, and various other Chinese and American organisations have arranged to combine in a general reception to Mr. Crane.

Isolated resistances in Berlin by officers faithful to the Kaiser were soon suppressed. The population is quiet and obedient. Isolated cases of pillaging were ruthlessly punished.

Marshal von Hindenburg is still at headquarters and is in accord with the new Government.

BAVARIA 'PEOPLE'S STATE'
Copenhagen, November 15.—The new Bavarian Government, through Switzerland, has informed the Allies that Bavaria is now a "People's State." It states that the terms of the armistice will bring chaos and asks the Allies to name conditions which will hit the guilty, adding: "The German military autocracy deserves no mercy."

The State Council in Vienna has adopted a Bill proclaiming German-Austria a Republic and part of the German Republic.

Amsterdam, November 15.—A cryptic telegram from Munich says that the King of Bavaria and his daughters on Thursday afternoon were returning from their customary walk when a Soviet procession approached the palace. The soldiers on guard at the palace joined the Soviet but later arranged a cordon to protect the palace. During the night the King and his daughters and Prince Rupprecht left by automobile for an unknown destination.

A. Bonar Law Given Vote Of Confidence
Unionist Party Endorses His Recommendation To Continue Present Coalition

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 15.—A meeting of the Unionist Party passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Bonar Law after the latter had announced that he proposed to recommend the continuation of the present coalition.

Mr. B. C. Haile Leaves Today On Colombia

Pacific Mail Agent Here Goes To Calcutta To Open Offices For Company

Mr. B. C. Haile, for the past two years agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company here, leaves today on the Pacific Mail liner Colombia for Manila, en route to Calcutta, where he is to establish an agency for his company. Mr. Haile is accompanied by his wife and Mr. W. R. Dunham, his assistant.

The Colombia sails at noon, taking 250 tons of general cargo including 2,000 bags of flour.

The passengers include Messrs. R. H. Graves, Oscar K. Johnston, E. G. Westbrook, T. H. Orchardson, F. W. Cox, J. F. McKee, H. S. Irwin, E. G. Standish, Miss E. Ballister and Mrs. H. M. Carton.

GERMAN PRISONER RULES
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 15.—A German official wireless message says that the Provisional Government's Executive Committee has decided that prisoners of war shall remain in their places of employment and be obliged to work as heretofore. They will receive the same wages as free German workmen.

The above decision presumably relates to temporary measures pending repatriation.

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R. O. M. TYRES
HAVE STOOD THE TEST

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QUALITY IS ECONOMY
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ALL BRITISH
R. O. M. TYRES
HAVE STOOD THE TEST

Sole Agents for SHANGHAI GARAGE CO. Shanghai

Mr. B. C. Haile, for the past two years agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company here, leaves today on the Pacific Mail liner Colombia for Manila, en route to Calcutta, where he is to establish an agency for his company. Mr. Haile is accompanied by his wife and Mr. W. R. Dunham, his assistant.

The Colombia sails at noon, taking 250 tons of general cargo including 2,000 bags of flour.

The passengers include Messrs. R. H. Graves, Oscar K. Johnston, E. G. Westbrook, T. H. Orchardson, F. W. Cox, J. F. McKee, H. S. Irwin, E. G. Standish, Miss E. Ballister and Mrs. H. M. Carton.

GERMAN PRISONER RULES
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 15.—A German official wireless message says that the Provisional Government's Executive Committee has decided that prisoners of war shall remain in their places of employment and be obliged to work as heretofore. They will receive the same wages as free German workmen.

The above decision presumably relates to temporary measures pending repatriation.

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GERMAN HANDED OVER TO CHINESE TO INTERN

Mixed Court Rules On Clergyman Who Landed Here Without Permission

Carl Henri Maas, 45 years old, who claims to be a German missionary and who was arrested here on November 3 for attempting to land in Shanghai without permission, was ordered handed over to the Chinese authorities for internment by Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan in the Mixed Court yesterday.

Mr. K. E. Newman, prosecuting for the police, stated that Maas

attempt to land here from Japan without obtaining permission was an offense under the regulations governing enemy subjects. When Maas arrived here on the Chikugo-Maru he was in possession of American first intention papers. He had with him 17 boxes of luggage, containing many papers and documents and carried a considerable sum of cash. These were ordered handed over to the Chinese authorities also.

Maas told the court that it was not his intention to come to Shanghai. He had been a missionary in the Marshall Islands for several years but the Germans had been deported for some reason which he did not know. He asked the court to have mercy and to give him a warm place to sleep in.

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WUSIH CELEBRATES GERMAN SURRENDER

Churchbells, Factory Whistles
And Firecrackers Join In
Hailing Victory

China Press Correspondence
Wusih, November 12.—Wusih has been celebrating the victory of the Allies and the end of the war. The CHINA PRESS was distributed by half-past eleven, and when the news became known messengers were sent out to inform the citizens and to suggest that all bells should be rung, all whistles blown, fire crackers set off, and schools given a holiday. Any one passing through the city at 4 o'clock, which was the hour set, would have thought that pandemonium had broken loose, for the response to the suggestions for bells and whistles was very general. All the mills and factories blew their whistles, the big bells of the American Church Mission and the City Temple were rung, as well as the bells in the Public Library, the Normal School and other schools.

The Methodist Mission bell outside the South Gate led off at about five minutes before four, the American Church Mission bell followed up, and then the noise began to spread northwards until it covered the entire city and suburbs. Many of the schools closed for this afternoon and tomorrow; others that had the news too late to close today will close tomorrow. The students in the schools who get this unexpected holiday will undoubtedly remember the close of the great war.

China certainly changes rapidly; it is only within very recent times that it has become possible to get an interior city to join so heartily in a celebration of this kind. But then—this is Wusih!

KOBE PAPER IS AGAINST J. L. MOTT'S DEPORTATION

Japan Chronicle Declares Press
Prosecutions Defeat Gov-
ernment Objects

The Japan Chronicle, the British paper published in Kobe, considers the deportation from Japan of Mr. J. Lawrence Mott, who has been running a periodical called Searchlight, as ill-advised and calculated to defeat the very ends aimed at by the Japanese authorities. Following are the views of the Kobe paper:

It appears the news that Mr. J. Lawrence Mott has been deported from Japan is accurate. We must confess to some surprise at this step, which is presumably taken at the suggestion or on the advice of the Allied Ambassadors, for it gives Mr. Mott an importance out of all proportion to the influence he has exerted. Mr. Mott has been deported for causing dissension among the Allies. This has been done by the publication of a monthly called the Searchlight, which has been devoted to an attack on the evils of drink and especially to the demoralising effects of alcohol, which, he claims has prevented the war from being won more expeditiously. There is, of course, a certain amount of truth in this contention, and the evil influences of the drink habit are nowhere more visible than in the foreign communities of the Far East. To ask a man to give up his cocktail to help win the war is in this part of the world to require as great a sacrifice as that of the rich young man in the Scriptures who was told that he must abandon his great possessions to win eternal life. But Mr. Mott's method of carrying on his campaign cannot be justified. It was to hurl against Britain the most disparaging remarks in big capitals and black type, and to suggest that the United States and American boys had to bear more than their fair share of the struggle owing to the heavy drain on British capacity and resources due to the drink habit and the fact that prohibition made no way in the United Kingdom. Britain, he argued, was down and out because of indulgence in alcohol when America stepped in to help her. Such an argument scarcely needs refutation. It is only necessary to point to what Britain has accomplished during the four years of war, and to the fact that when the great advance of August began she was never stronger, in order to demonstrate that the admitted evils wrought by alcohol are exaggerated to the point of absurdity.

We have never come across anybody who took Mr. Mott's arguments seriously, and they were so evidently the fruit of an unbalanced imagination

American Red Cross Nurse Aids British Wounded



Mrs. Hammond, of the American Red Cross in France, serving water to wounded British Tommies on the platform of a railroad station where the wounded were waiting for transportation to the rear.

tion that it never occurred to us to controvert them. Surely the Allied cause must be in a way if it cannot withstand the illumination of the Searchlight. We regard the deportation as a mistake and calculated to defeat the objects aimed at. It is an attack on free speech just as much to be deprecated as the press prosecutions in Japan. Personally, Mr. Mott can scarcely complain. His writings show that if he had the power he would silence everybody who opposes his fanatical views on the question of alcohol, just as he would intern everybody who had a drop of German blood in his veins, who enjoyed German music, or who dared to read or speak the German language. He cannot protest when the treatment he advocates for others is directed against himself. The engineer is host to his own petard. But this does not affect the principle. Free speech and free publication have their perils, but there is more danger to the public weal in a policy of suppression.

The deportation is the more unfortunate because it comes at a time when press prosecutions in Japan have shown a tendency to increase. We have repeatedly drawn attention to the case of Mr. Tagawa, who, for a moderate criticism of the Genro and what he held to be their invasion of the Imperial prerogative, was sentenced to a heavy term of imprisonment. During the last few years the number of cases of prosecutions for lese-majeste has materially increased. Historical publications in which there is reference to the Imperial family or ancestors are scanned by the police with the closest attention with the object of detecting not disloyalty, but lack of respect or reverence for the Imperial line. Even the writings of foreigners resident abroad which may incidentally refer to the Emperor or the Imperial family can only be reproduced in this country after the greatest care has been exercised that they contain no criticism that would appear to be the most distant re-



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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	Fast	Express	Local	Express	Local
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	8.10	8.40	12.45	13.25	13.55	17.15	17.55	18.25
SOOCHOW	8.10	8.40	8.50	13.00	13.40	13.50	17.30	18.00	18.10
WUSIH	8.20	8.50	9.00	13.10	13.50	14.00	17.40	18.10	18.20
CHANGCHOW	8.30	9.00	9.10	13.20	14.00	14.10	17.50	18.20	18.30
TANFANG	8.40	9.10	9.20	13.30	14.10	14.20	18.00	18.30	18.40
CHUNGKING	8.50	9.20	9.30	13.40	14.20	14.30	18.10	18.40	18.50
NANKING	9.00	9.30	9.40	13.50	14.30	14.40	18.20	18.50	19.00
PUKOW	9.10	9.40	9.50	14.00	14.40	14.50	18.30	19.00	19.10
TIENANFU	9.20	9.50	10.00	14.10	14.50	15.00	18.40	19.10	19.20
TIENJIN	9.30	10.00	10.10	14.20	15.00	15.10	18.50	19.20	19.30
PEKING	9.40	10.10	10.20	14.30	15.10	15.20	19.00	19.30	19.40

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	Fast	Express	Local	Express	Local
WOOSUNG FORTS	8.10	8.20	8.30	12.40	13.00	13.10	17.00	17.10	17.20
SHANGHAI NORTH	8.20	8.30	8.40	12.50	13.10	13.20	17.10	17.20	17.30

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	Fast	Express	Local	Express	Local
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	8.10	8.40	12.45	13.25	13.55	17.15	17.55	18.25
SOOCHOW	8.10	8.40	8.50	13.00	13.40	13.50	17.30	18.00	18.10
WUSIH	8.20	8.50	9.00	13.10	13.50	14.00	17.40	18.10	18.20
CHANGCHOW	8.30	9.00	9.10	13.20	14.00	14.10	17.50	18.20	18.30
TANFANG	8.40	9.10	9.20	13.30	14.10	14.20	18.00	18.30	18.40
CHUNGKING	8.50	9.20	9.30	13.40	14.20	14.30	18.10	18.40	18.50
NANKING	9.00	9.30	9.40	13.50	14.30	14.40	18.20	18.50	19.00
PUKOW	9.10	9.40	9.50	14.00	14.40	14.50	18.30	19.00	19.10
TIENANFU	9.20	9.50	10.00	14.10	14.50	15.00	18.40	19.10	19.20
TIENJIN	9.30	10.00	10.10	14.20	15.00	15.10	18.50	19.20	19.30
PEKING	9.40	10.10	10.20	14.30	15.10	15.20	19.00	19.30	19.40

'Shanghai' At Drury Lane Theater, London

(From our London Correspondent).
London, September 19.—With the production of this sumptuous spectacular operetta, we poor mortals living in dreary old London, were translated for a few hours to your charming and all-inviting city. Drury Lane has surpassed itself this time. The constant changing of scenes, to mention but a few, depicting life in a street of Shanghai, life aboard a Chinese junk, a Buddhist Temple, and finally as a feast of color, the Temple of the Green Jade God passed before our eyes, and we envied you and wondered if Shanghai is really so beautiful as we saw her.

We questioned whether Shanghai produced so many lovely and gorgeously clad maidens. We revelled in the street scenes packed with native sellers, and when fruit, fish and vegetables were paraded before us in dazzling display daintily exhibited for sale by maidens robed in diaphanous drapery, we almost cried out: "Have they no Food Controller in Shanghai? No coupon system?" We were duly reassured, for a closer inspection proved these comestibles to be of the papier mache order and theatrical variety.

The production of "Shanghai," however, is a delight to the eyes and all concerned in it are to be congratulated on giving us Londoners such a splendid glimpse of the Far East.

The story briefly is as follows: Wong Ho is a Chinese philosopher whose daughter, Sen Sen, is about to marry a Chinese noble named Kin Foo. Now Kin Foo is one who is possessed of much wealth, and who has led a life of ease and luxury. Wong Ho contends that a person who has never known trouble can never appreciate the happiness which marriage with Sen Sen should bring him. Wong Ho therefore seeks some means by which he can bring trouble upon Kin Foo, and falls in with a poor tramp named Hu Du. Hu Du is a Jonah, a Hoo Doo, or unlucky man, always on the tramp, always out of a job. Wong Ho conceives the idea of attaching Hu Du to his future son-in-law as body-servant, and so gives Kin Foo a taste of unhappiness before his marriage, with results which are partly tragic and mostly comic.

The cast is made up of stars of the first magnitude. The lover, Kin Foo, is that well-known favorite, Mr. Harry Dearth, whom all "Easterners" will recognise and treasure for his gramophone reproductions. Miss Blanche Tomlin, the heroine, "Sen Sen," has a charm entirely her own, and both in her principal songs and duets, with her noble lover, she won the complete sympathy of the audience. Mr. Alfred Lester most famous of London comedians as a Hoo Doo,

A SIMPLE CURE FOR COLDS

A hot bath at bed-time followed by a laxative is the best treatment for a cold, and the best laxative is

PINKETTES

These dainty little sugar-coated pills dispel constipation, cure biliousness, sick headaches, torpid liver, pimples and ill-smelling breath. If you cannot obtain Pinkettes where you live send 40 cents for a trial to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket \$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd April, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China on the 1st December, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$6.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Hunan Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets \$6.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize	\$50,000
1 Second Prize	10,000
1 Third Prize	5,000
4 Fourth Prizes	\$2,000 each
2 Fifth Prizes	1,000
2 Sixth Prizes	500
10 Seventh Prizes	100
20 Eighth Prizes	50
50 Ninth Prizes	40
800 Tenth Prizes	20
2 Each approximate to the First Prize	300
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize	150
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize	100
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize	18
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize	15
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize	12
998 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize	10

\$394 drawn tickets Total \$125,735

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal Goods	Local
Shanghai North	7.55	8.10	8.40	12.45	13.25	13.55	17.15	17.55	18.25
Jiashui	8.10	8.40	8.50	13.00	13.40	13.50	17.30	18.00	18.10
Suzhou	8.20	8.50	9.00	13.10	13.50	14.00	17.40	18.10	18.20
Linghu Junction	8.30	9.00	9.10	13.20	14.00	14.10	17.50	18.20	18.30
Shanghai South	7.45	8.10	8.20	13.35	14.00	14.10	17.55	18.20	18.30
Linghu Junction	8.15	8.40	8.50	13.55	14.20	14.30	18.15	18.40	18.50
Songjiang	8.50	9.10	9.20	14.00	14.30	14.40	18.20	18.50	19.00
Kunshan	9.00	9.20	9.30	14.10	14.40	14.50	18.30	19.00	19.10
Yixian	9.10	9.30	9.40	14.20	14.50	15.00	18.40	19.10	19.20
Changshu	9.20	9.40	9.50	14.30	15.00	15.10	18.50	19.20	19.30
Hangchow	9.30	9.50	10.00	14.40	15.10	15.20	19.00	19.30	19.40
Zahkou	9.40	10.00	10.10	14.50	15.20	15.30	19.10	19.40	19.50

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal Goods	Local
Zahkou	6.30	6.45	6.55	11.00	11.20	11.30	15.00	15.20	15.30
Hangchow	6.45	6.55	7.05	11.15	11.35	11.45	15.15	15.35	15.45
Changshu	6.55	7.05	7.15	11.25	11.45	11.55	15.25	15.45	15.55
Yixian	7.05	7.15	7.25	11.35	11.55	12.05	15.35	15.55	16.05
Kunshan	7.15	7.25	7.35	11.45	12.05	12.15	15.45	16.05	16.15
Songjiang	7.25	7.35	7.45	11.55	12.15	12.25	15.55	16.15	16.25
Linghu Junction	7.35	7.45	7.55	12.05	12.25	12.35	16.05	16.25	16.35
Shanghai South	7.45	7.55	8.05	12.15	12.35	12.45	16.15	16.35	16.45
Linghu Junction	8.10	8.20	8.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	16.40	16.50	17.00
Shanghai North	8.20	8.30	8.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	16.50	17.00	17.10

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal Goods	Local
Konzenchiao	6.00	6.15	6.25	10.00	10.15	10.25	13.00	13.15	13.25
Kenshangmun	6.15	6.30	6.40	10.15	10.30	10.40	13.15	13.30	13.40
Hangchow	6.27	6.42	6.52	10.27	10.42	10.52	13.27	13.42	13.52
Zahkou	6.46	6.61	6.71	10.46	11.01	11.11	13.46	14.01	14.11

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal Goods	Local
Konzenchiao	6.00	6.15	6.25	10.00	10.15	10.25	13.00	13.15	13.25
Kenshangmun	6.15	6.30	6.40	10.15	10.30	10.40	13.15	13.30	13.40
Hangchow	6.27	6.42	6.52	10.27	10.42	10.52	13.27	13.42	13.52
Zahkou	6.46	6.61	6.71	10.46	11.01	11.11	13.46	14.01	14.11

ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal Goods	Local
Zahkou	7.00	7.15	7.25	11.00	11.15	11.25	14.00	14.15	14.25
Hangchow	7.15	7.30	7.40	11.15	11.30	11.40	14.15	14.30	14.40
Kenshangmun	7.27	7.42	7.52	11.27	11.42	11.52	14.27	14.42	14.52
Konzenchiao	7.50	8.05	8.15	11.50	12.05	12.15	14.50	15.05	15.15

a bringing of bad luck, in the comic piece de resistance. He characterises a broken down Linchou Chinaman very quaintly, and gets mixed up against his will with these Chinese noblemen with disastrous results to himself, and in consequence carries the audience with him throughout, judging by the repeated laughter one heard on all sides. I hope that the London management will eventually consider taking out a company to Shanghai, in order to show to you all what an idealised Shanghai is like. I feel certain you will all enjoy it as much as did your Jaded and war-weary London correspondent.

LAWRENCE MOTT TO BE DEPORTED FROM JAPAN

It is reported by the Japan Advertiser of November 6 that J. Lawrence Mott has received notice of deportation from the Japanese Government as a disturber of the peace and good order of the country. The notice was to leave within 10 days. Recently under instructions from Washington it is reported, Mott's passport was withdrawn and cancelled. No doubt an emergency passport will now be issued to him to enable the order of the Japanese Government to be carried into effect and permit him to return to the United States.

Electric Cooking

Why it is preferable to
any other kind
Because

IT IS EASY IT IS HYGIENIC
IT IS ECONOMICAL IT IS SAFE
IT IS CLEAN IT IS UP-TO-DATE

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 15, 1918.
Money And Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate.
 @ 5/-=Tls. 4.90
 @ exch. 73.1=Max. \$3.47
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.
 @ 119=Tls. 84.03
 @ 73.1=Max. \$114.95
 Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.8
 Fiat Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 258
 Copper Cash: per tael 1898
 Native Interest: Tls. .30

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 483d.
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
 Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 25.04
 Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. \$4.76

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 5/-
 London: Demand 5/-
 India: T.T. 73
 Paris: T.T. 650
 Paris: Demand 652
 New York: T.T. 119
 New York: Demand 1191
 Hongkong: T.T. 68
 Japan: T.T. 451
 Batavia: T.T. 2773
 Singapore: T.T. 461

Banks Buying Rates

London: Demand 5/1
 London: 4 m/s. Ctds. 7/23
 London: 4 m/s. Decy. 5/22
 London: 6 m/s. Ctds. 5/3
 London: 6 m/s. Decy. 5/3
 Paris: 4 m/s. 681
 New York: o/d Decy. 1203
 New York: 4 m/s. 1233

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Selling Rate
 For Roubles
 Roubles 975 =Tls. 100
 Roubles 100 =Mex. \$14.00

Customs House Exchange Rates For November

Hk. Tls. 3.41 @ 5/12
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
 " 1 @ 0.74 France 7.51
 " 0.73 @ 1221 Gold \$1
 " 1 @ 441 Yen 3.48
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.30
 " 1 @ Roubles

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.
 Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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 Seven minutes from Bund by tram.
 Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
 The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, November 8.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly report:

Our market has been active throughout the week, although there is a good deal of indication in evidence regarding the effect of a sudden peace. Investment stocks particularly are in demand, and Hongkong Bank shares in particular have been largely dealt in, in anticipation of a heavy fall in exchange.

Shanghai market has steered a very erratic course particularly in the Shanghai Docks. At the close the market there appears to be dull with no very decided tendency either way.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks as indicated above have been largely dealt in, the price having risen from 715 to 750 in anticipation of weakness in exchange but whether the price has discounted any fall in exchange which may be reasonably expected, remains to be seen.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons have again come to business at \$380 and Unions have advanced to \$225. North China are quiet at Tls. 1261.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires are in request at \$154 and Hongkong Fires have been dealt at \$240.

Shipping.—Douglases have continued their rise and a fair business has been done at \$90 for December, the cash market being scarce of stock. Steamboats have buyers at \$23, the market being firm at the rate.

Preferred Indos are wanted at \$29 ex dividend, and Deferred Indos have come to business at \$160 for cash. Shells have again advanced and 180/- is offered with little or no business passing. Star Ferries have had a very sharp rise, as high as \$28 having been done for

cash but at the close, the market is weaker at the rate.
 Refineries.—China Sugars continue in request at \$34 and Malabon are a quiet market at \$39.

Oils and Mining.—Rauba are offering at \$2.40. Urals have buyers at 35/-. Tronohs are wanted at 35/- and Kallians at 47/-. Langkats are a weaker market, Shanghai quoting Tls. 201 for December.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves firmed up in the beginning of the week and as high as \$104 was done for January. At the close the market is a little easier with business done at \$102 for December and \$103 for January.

Hongkong Docks advanced to a buying rate of \$165 but have since weakened somewhat and business has been put through at \$164 for December and \$162 for cash.

Shanghai Docks closed last week at Tls. 151 for December and Tls. 148 for cash. After various fluctuations, during which as low as Tls. 146 1/2 was done for December, the market closed with buyers at Tls. 151 for that delivery.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Central are in strong demand at \$100. Hotels could be placed at \$90 and Lands at \$97. Humphreys have come to business at \$73 whilst Kowloon Lands at \$32 and West Points at \$71 also have buyers.

Cotton Mills.—The following are the latest quotations from Shanghai: Eros Tls. 290 buyers. Shanghai Cottons Tls. 143 buyers. Kungyiks Tls. 16 buyers.

Yangtsepoos Tls. 3.25 buyers. Orientals Tls. 61 buyers. Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric is offering at \$63. China Lights could be placed at \$61 and Hongkong Trams at \$7.15.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneo have buyers at \$111. Dairy Farms have changed hands at \$26 and Ropes at \$311. Providents have been done at \$72 and \$8. Cements have

advanced to a buying rate of \$3.60, the market closing firm at the rate. Powells could be placed at \$91 and Waterboats have changed hands at \$11.

Exchange.—The Demand rate on London is 2/3 1/2 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 6s.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Paul Leat will leave the French Mail Jetty at 9 a.m.

Tuesday, November 19, 1918.
 The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Friday, November 22, 1918.
 The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Sunday, November 24, 1918.
 The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
 Iyo Maru Oct. 18
 Eurybates Oct. 20
 Susex Nov. 1
 Shidmoka Maru Nov. 11
 For Liverpool, etc.
 Glenyle Oct. 14
 For San Francisco
 Nanking Oct. 27
 Korea Maru Nov. 8
 Ecuador Nov. 9
 Stanley Dollar Nov. 14
 For Seattle
 Katori Maru Oct. 29
 For Tacoma
 Javary Oct. 18
 Manila Maru Oct. 20
 Andes Maru Nov. 9
 Justin Nov. 8
 For Vancouver
 Melville Dollar Oct. 18
 For Port Said
 Kenkon Maru Nov. 4
 For Genoa, etc.
 Nippo Maru Nov. 3

Vessels in Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 18	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	Japan	Melbo Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Oct. 15	Hankow	Kiangsu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 23	Shanghai	Stasia	Chi.	M. & Co.
Oct. 26	Hankow	Hirano Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 27	Japan	Pacific	Dan.	G.N. Tel. Co.
Oct. 28	Cruise	Magnit	Rus.	R.V.P.
Oct. 31	Japan	Hikoshima Maru	Jap.	Sauk'd Co.
Nov. 2	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Nov. 2	Hankow	Meian	Am.	Socony.
Nov. 3	Hongkong	Paul Leat	Fr.	M.M.
Nov. 7	Milke	Niss in Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Nov. 7	Cruise	Lakia	Chi.	Customs
Nov. 11	Hankow	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Nov. 11	Japan	Kienhsin	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 12	Cruise	Store Nordfide	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Nov. 12	Japan	Ben Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Nov. 12	Amoy, Swatow	Salahadji	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Nov. 13	Swatow	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 13	Swatow	Koonahing	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Nov. 13	Swatow	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 13	Japan	Selene	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Nov. 13	Japan	Genka Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Nov. 13	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Nov. 13	Wenchow	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 14	Japan	Chishima Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Nov. 14	Tsingtao	Nagasaki Maru	Jap.	S. & Co.
Nov. 14	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. Co.
Nov. 14	Chefoo	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 14	Tungchow	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 14	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 14	Swatow	Holow	Br.	B. & S.

TO OUR ADVERTISERS

Are you aware that The China Press is the only newspaper in China with an ADVERTISING ILLUSTRATION SERVICE at the free disposal of its advertisers?

The majority of advertisements look better and attract more attention if they contain an apposite illustration. If you have not a suitable cut available when making up an advertisement, call at our office (advertising department), ask to see our carefully indexed illustration files, and then pick out the illustration you want. We will make the stereo and give you the use of it in our columns free of charge.

Here is a selection of some of the types of illustrations: Automobiles; Automobile Tyres, Repairs, Supplies, etc.; Borders; Boots and Shoes; Bread; Beer; Babies; Bathing; Barbers; Blankets; Books; Baby Carriages; Bibles; Buns; Boddling; Bicycles; Butter; Cameras; Christmas Spices; Candy; Coffee; Cut Glass; Coal; Charlie Chaplin; Cakes; Chickens; Cigarettes; Cigars; Carpets; Cheese; Dancing; Dentistry; Diamonds and Jewellery; Dolls; Dress Goods, etc.; Doorways; Dressing Gowns; Dogs; Donkeys; Electrical Apparatus and Goods; Easter Ideas; Enamelware; Furniture; Food; Fireworks; Flags; Fruit; Flowers; Flour; Furs; Fish; Football; Fashions; Fishing; Gramophones; Golf; Gas Logs; Groceries; Gloves; Gifts; Goldfish; Hammocks; Holly Designs; Hallowe'en; Hosiery; Houses; Hams; Handkerchiefs; Interiors; Ice Cream; Ice Cream Soda; Ice; Ice Chests; Jewellery; Linoleum; Masquerades; Milk; Monks; Men's Sundries; Meat; New Year; Negligees; Oysters; Optical Designs; Office Furniture; Poultry; Pianos; Pianolas; Pipes; Paints; Petticoats; Records (Gramophone); Restaurants; Roses; Roosters; Rugs; Rabbits; Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter Styles; Soft Drinks; Sausages; Sales; St. Patrick; Silk Coats; Shirts; Socks; Skates; Silverware; Seeds; Soldiers; Stationery; Stockings; Toothbrushes; Turkeys; Tailors; Tennis; Tools; Ties; Thanksgiving; Toys; Trunks; Umbrellas; Underwear; Ukulele; Valentines; Vegetables; Wreaths; Wall-paper; etc.

Our motto is "SERVICE"

Shipping Items

The L.C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
 The C.M. s.s. Kiangsu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
 The N.K.K. s.s. Taise Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
 The C.N. s.s. Taitung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The L.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
 The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
 The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
 The C.M. s.s. Kweilee left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fungyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
 The C.N. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
 The C.M. s.s. Kiangsu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday and may be expected to arrive today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru (Oosaka-Shanghai Line) with mails left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru (Yokohama-Shanghai Line) with mails will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai tomorrow and may be expected to arrive at Tuesday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru (Pacific Line) will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today and is due at Woosung on Tuesday, November 19. The tender conveying passengers may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty about 9 a.m. The Siberia sails for San Francisco via Japan Ports and Honolulu the same afternoon and the tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 o'clock.

Sicawei Weather Report
 14.—Weather cloudy but improving in North China still overcast or rainy in the South. Strong Northerly winds in China, where the barometers

Friday, November 15, 1918.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Centg. mm... 774.49-774.99
 Bar. at Centg. inches. 30.49-30.51
 Variation for mm 24h 13.59-11.36
 Variation for mm 12h 10.89-10.45
 Wind-Direction N N
 Wind-Kilom per hour 11 18
 Wind-Miles 6.8 11.2
 Temperature-Cen ... 5° 8°
 Temperature-Fah ... 42.4 47.9
 Humidity co: 84 73
 Nebulosity 5-10 10
 Rainfall mm
 Rainfall inches -

Amusements

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME

November 16th, 17th & 18th

SHOWING

The Sensational Drama

"THE NURSE"

In Five Parts

Matinee This Afternoon

Showing

"THE NURSE"

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

New Programme

For November 16th, 17th and 18th

AND

MATINEE

on Sunday, 17th at 3.15 p.m.

New Gaumont Graphic

"THE DEVIL'S DANCE"

A Remarkable Masterpiece

In five Parts

"THE MARRIAGE BROKER"

Comedy

"HE FELL IN A CABARET"

Comedy

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for Saturday and Sunday, 16th,

17th and 18th November

THE THREE FINAL EPISODES

"The Broken Coin"

Matinee Today

"The Christian"

Sunday Matinee

"The Broken Coin"

Coming: Norma Talmadge in

"The Children In The House"

Bright

Lights!

"The Eldorado"

3 Jukong Road

First-Class

Floor!

To Complete a "Perfect Day"

Visit

"THE ELDORADO"

MR. MANNELLI, "THE MANDOLIN-KING"

assisted by

MISS FANNY

Latest "Fox-Trots," "One-Steps," and

Waltz's.

Refined

Dancing!

Everything A.1.

Prof. MARTINEZ, Orchestra

Commencing 10 p.m.

Excellent

Service!

TONIGHT

APOLLO

AN ALL FOX FILM PROGRAMME

WILLIAM FARNUM

"SAMSON"

Roused to titanic wrath by the falseness of his friends and by the fact that the wife he worships spurns his devotion

THIS MODERN SAMSON

pulls down the structure of wealth that he himself has erected, ruins the rake who is pursuing his wife and crushes the crowd of hypocrites and hangers-on that his benevolence has enriched. "Samson" rises triumphant over the wreck of his fortunes and secure in the love of his wife and with full faith in her, sets his face toward a fresh beginning.

TOLD IN FIVE PARTS AND FILMED BY A CAMERA ARTIST



WILLIAM FARNUM
 DIRECTION WILLIAM FOX

THEATRE

TONIGHT

"SOCIAL PIRATES"

The second of our Fox Comedy Films, and one that is crammed with laughs.

The first we showed you was good, but this one is just a bit ahead with

the laughs.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
35 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish, Turner, Chairman.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gocher, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Philippines, Iloilo, Cebu, Manila, Batavia, Soerabaya, Medan, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Klang, Seremban, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Teluk Anson, Port Swettenham, Port Klang, Port Dickson, Port of Spain, Georgetown, Cayenne, French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Antigua, Barbados, Trinidad, Tobago, Guyana, Surinam, Guayana Francesa, Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Cuba, Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Republica Dominicana, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Canal Zone, United States of America.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

Subscriptions for the

VICTORY

FRENCH WAR LOAN

received by

Banque de l'Indo-Chine

29 The Bund

at preferential exchange

facilities granted on

application.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

one-third of the Capital, i. e. Francs 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow and Yunnanfu.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.

In New York: Redmond & Co.

In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Credito Italiano.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1 French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Reserve Fund:—
Sterling £15,000,000 @ 2s. £15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.

A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STRAT.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Philippines, Iloilo, Cebu, Manila, Batavia, Soerabaya, Medan, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Klang, Seremban, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Teluk Anson, Port Swettenham, Port Klang, Port Dickson, Port of Spain, Georgetown, Cayenne, French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Antigua, Barbados, Trinidad, Tobago, Guyana, Surinam, Guayana Francesa, Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Cuba, Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Republica Dominicana, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Canal Zone, United States of America.

Shanghai Branch, 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000 Roubles.

Reserve Fund 26,900,000 Roubles.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 8,500,000 Roubles.

Reserve Fund 1,750,000 Roubles.

Head office: PETERSBURG.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64 Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Coo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dalen, Nicolayovsk, Vladivostok, Hallan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles, Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. GARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

Capital \$541,000.00

Reserve Fund \$11,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"

Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in tael and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ... \$20,000,000.00

Paid-Up Capital \$12,379,500.00

Reserve Fund \$1,298,553.68

Special Reserve Fund \$1,890,953.68

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Wuhu, Ichang, Changsha, Antung, Ningbo, Hangchow, Nanking, Kiangsu, Fochow, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kirin, Soochow, Canton, Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chafoo, Wushih, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts and Dollar Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1860.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up Yen 42,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 24,500,000

London Bankers:

The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Buenos Ayres, London, Seattle, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Chanchun, Manilla, Shimonoeki, Dalny, Mukden, Singapore, Harbin, Nanking, Soerabaya, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Hankow, Osaka, Yokohama, Honolulu, Kailuan, Peking, Yanchow, Kobe, Rangoon, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,713,000

H. T. S. Green, President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches:

China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.

Japan: Yokohama, Kobe, Philippines: Manila, Cebu.

India: Bombay, Calcutta, Straits Settlements: Singapore, Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:

Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon, Republic of Colombia: Medellin, Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.

Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travelers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold.

Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.

For 6 months at 4½ per annum.

For 12 months at 5½ per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 Fochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 20,000,000

Reserve Yen 13,950,000

Head office: Tokio, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:

Hankow, Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in tael and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4½ per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.

Shu Chin Mui, Sub-Manager.

O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

L. KENJOH, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 542,500

Reserve Fund 659,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Malay Peninsula), Galle (Ceylon), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Manager.

26 The Bund.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Keping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

60 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts: Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH

N. 1 Kiangling Road.

Capital Yen 30,000,000

Reserves Yen 4,650,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 19	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Jap.	R. D. & Co.
Nov. 19	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Nov. 24	—	San Francisco	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov. 29	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Nov. 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Swu Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 7	—	San Francisco	Bessie Dollar	Jap.	R. D. & Co.
Dec. 17	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec. 17	—	Seattle, etc.	Pushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 21	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan. 15	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 15	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Jap.	R. D. & Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov. 16	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 19	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 20	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 22	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 23	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 27	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Oni Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 29	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 29	—	Nagasaki	Simbrak	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov. 17	—	Port Said, etc.	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M.
—	—	London, etc.	Ald Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
—	—	London, etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov. 16 9.00	Swatow	Holhow	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 16 4.30	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 17 9.00	Swatow	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 18 4.30	Ningpo	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 18 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 19	Foochow	Hsin Ninghsiao	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 19 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Shing	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 21 D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 22	Hongkong & Manila	Pushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov. 16	--	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 17	noon	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 18	noon	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 19	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 19	--	Newchwang	Feiching	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 21 10.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 22	1.00	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 29	4.00	Vladivostok	Simbrak	Rus. R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov. 16 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 16 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 17 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwashi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Taise Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 19 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Sulyang Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 19 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 19 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nagaid	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 20 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 21 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 15	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chl. B. & S.	
Nov. 15	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	Chl. N.S.S. Co.	
Nov. 15	Hankow	Swatow	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 15	Hankow	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 15	Hankow	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Nov. 15	Swatow	Wong	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Nov. 15	Swatow	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 15	Japan	Koun Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 15	Tsingtao	Toku Maru	Jap.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 15	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Nov. 15	London, etc.	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Nov. 15	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 15	Swatow & Hongkong	Kaifong	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 15	Tientsin	Tungwah	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 15 4.00	Vladivostok	Simbrak	Rus. R.V.F.	
Nov. 15 7.30	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Nov. 15 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 15 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 15 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Nov. 15	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 15	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	Chl. N.S.S. Co.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Taketoshi, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, November 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Saturday, November 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hwashi, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Captain W. McWilliam, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Taise Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, November 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, November 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. (Passengers Telephone No. 240.) (Freight Telephone No. 250.)

For Southern Ports

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Sunday, November 17, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation

Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Sunday, November 17, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, November 18, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hoon, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Singan, Captain W. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 19, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Telephone No. 77.

AMOI, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, November 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Sunday, November 24. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at board will leave the jetty on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Telephone Central No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Komiyu, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Thursday, Dec. 5, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsinfung, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, November 17, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, November 21, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TIENSIN AND DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Sunday, November 24. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Telephone Central No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S.S. Siberia Maru, 20,000 tons, Captain Y. Maki, will be despatched on Tuesday, November 19. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 4 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TACOMA and SEATTLE via VANCOUVER. B. C. via KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Altai Maru, Captain S. Yamane, will be despatched on Friday, November 29. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma.

TACOMA and SEATTLE via VANCOUVER. B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMODZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on Sunday, December 1. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma.

TACOMA and SEATTLE via VANCOUVER. B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMODZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on Sunday, December 1. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Sunday, November 17, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Wuchang, Looey, Ngankin, Poyang, Tsing, Tungtung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. There steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via TIENSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailing every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Suning, Singan, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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Freight: Telephone Central 77. Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong and Manila
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Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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S.S. Colusa Jan. 28	S.S. Santa Cruz Jan. 12

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to

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FOR SOUTH AMERICA (Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires) Via Hongkong, Singapore, Durban and Capetown.

ALTAI MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. S. Yamane Beginning of Dec.

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. arr. leave.

AFRICA MARU.....(15,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Nov. 30 Dec. 1

FOR HONGKONG

MEXICO MARU(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiyu. Dec. 4 Dec. 6

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin, Tientsin and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU.....(3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami. Nov. 22 Nov. 24

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU(5,200 tons) Capt. S. Ohba. Nov. 22 Nov. 24

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.

O.S.K. Yangtsepo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI

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and

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G. M. JACKSON
General Agent Passenger Department 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Tuen Roads, Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU For San Francisco	November 19
TENYO MARU For San Francisco	November 29
SHINYO MARU For San Francisco	December 21

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

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For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool).

Ship	Tons
KAGA MARU	12,500
AKI MARU	12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Month	Day
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	Nov.	29
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriawa	Dec.	17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Month	Day
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi	Nov.	22
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	Nov.	19
KOKURA MARU	5,000	Capt. G. Ohta	Nov.	29

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Month	Day
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Takano	Nov.	22
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Nov.	27
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Nov.	30

KOBE TO SEATTLE

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Month	Day
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu	Nov.	25

FOR JAPAN

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Month	Day
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Okamoto	Nov.	21

FOR HONGKONG

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Month	Day
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tazawa	Dec.	6
KAMHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tazawa	March	5

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Month	Day
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Nov.	22

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Month	Day
KITANO MARU	16,000		Nov.	20
TANGO MARU	14,000		Dec.	
NOKKO MARU	16,000		January	

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Finest Climate and Best Holiday Resorts in the Far East.

Yamato Hotel, Dairen.—Finest hotel in the Far East. Cleanest city in the Orient. Capital centre for holiday trips.

Yamato Hotel, Hoshigaura.—Seaside hotel at the Hoshigaura (Star Beach) Holiday Resort. Golf, tennis, bathing, and boating facilities. Dairen, 5 miles distant, is connected by motor-car and carriage road and electric tramway.

Yamato Hotel, Port Arthur.—Coolest and healthiest place in the Far East, close to the famous landlocked harbor, and surrounded with magnificent scenery. Miles of charming walks and drives, historic battlefields and ruined and dismantled forts. Two miles from Ogoniai (Golden Beach) Holiday Resort.

Yamato Hotel, Mukden.—Adjoining S.M.R. station. Only hotel for visitors to the ancient capital of China, famous for its Imperial Palaces and Tombs and relics of fast disappearing Old China.

Yamato Hotel, Changchun.—Close to S.M.R. station, where the South Manchuria, Chinese Eastern, and Kirin-Changchun Railways meet.

Chosen Hotel, Seoul.—Luxurious hotel in the capital of Korea.

Station Hotel, Fusan.—For visitors entering or leaving Korea by sea.

Station Hotel, Shingishu.—For Antung on opposite bank of River Yalu.

Kongsoon Hotel, Onseiri.—For tourists and visitors to the famous Diamond Mountain in Korea, rivaling Switzerland in scenery.

All on Foreign lines under direct management of the S.M.R. Co.

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Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

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intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

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S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR" . . . DECEMBER

S.S. "MELVILLE DOLLAR" . . . JANUARY

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TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2303.

SERVIANS DENOUNCE
BULGARS FOR PILLAGEWhole Country Denuded Of
Everything Since Armis-
tice Was Signed(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Corfu, November 15.—The Servians officially denounce the Bulgarians for systematic wholesale pillaging in Servian territory since the conclusion of the armistice. The whole country has been absolutely denuded of all livestock and provisions. Everything transportable has been carried off, including the inhabitants' clothing.HIGH PRICES CAUSING
UNREST IN SIBERIAGovernment Excise On Sugar
And Tea May Bring Its
Downfall(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Vladivostok, November 15.—Recently the heavy excise imposed on sugar and tea and the creation of a government sugar monopoly has raised the prices of those commodities very excessively and made them almost inaccessible to the masses. Very grave dissatisfaction is growing in all circles and may render the position of the new government precarious while, moreover, such an economic policy gives rise to a suspicion that the Government is actuated by a desire to raise revenue from the supplies the Allies contemplate furnishing.
The local exchange today despatched a strong protest to the Government at Omsk against the excise monopoly as detrimental to the best interests of the state.

News Brevities

A meeting of creditors of the See Kee Rubber Estates, Ltd., in liquidation, will be held December 10 at 4:30 p.m. at 44 Szechuen Road.

The Advertising Club of China will meet Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Carlton Cafe. Plans for increasing activity in the advertising field in China will be formulated at the meeting.

Action for recovery of Taels 170, alleged to be due plaintiff for work done on defendant's houses, was begun in the British Supreme Court yesterday by S. Tuck Poong against Mr. J. T. Hammond. The case was continued until November 26. Mr. J. G. Priestwood appeared for the plaintiff. Magistrate F. Alan Robinson heard the action.

Owing to November 21 being one of the days set aside for the official celebration of the Allied victory, the annual general meeting of the Kona Bahre Rubber Estates, Ltd., set for that date, will be held on Monday, November 25 at 4 p.m.

Weddings

Bryan—Parker
Mr. R. T. Bryan, Jr., special United States district attorney and a member of the Shanghai bar, and Miss Gladys Love Parker, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Parker, were married at the Union Church last night by Dr. R. T. Bryan, father of the groom. The ceremony was witnessed by Mr. Allen G. Loehr of the United States Consulate.
The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and greenery and the couple was married beneath a bell of chrysanthemums. Mr. V. E. Scott of the American Consulate acted as best man and the bride was attended by Miss Alva Sites. Miss Erma Loehr, dressed as Cupid, was the ringbearer and Misses Olive and Peggy Crane acted as maids of honor. The bride was tastefully attired in white satin shadowed with silk lace. The bride's veil was caught with pearls.Following the wedding a reception took place at the home of the bride's parents, 35 Carter Road. In the receiving line were the bride and groom, Dr. and Mrs. Parker, Dr. and Mrs. Bryan and Miss Catherine Bryan. The house was decorated with flowers and the garden was illuminated.
Stewart—Terhune
The marriage of Mr. Arthur David Stewart of the Standard Oil Company here and Miss Gertrude Louise Terhune, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Terhune of Dorchester, Mass., was solemnized in Yokohama, November 14, by the Rev. Eugene S. Booth. Miss Terhune and her mother arrived from America on the Colombia last week.
The groom has been with the Standard Oil Company at Shanghai for the past three years. He comes from Hopkinton, Mass.DECISION IS RESERVED
IN EZRA APPEAL CASEJudges Sitting As Full Court In
Appellate Jurisdiction
Defer ActionDecision in the appeal of Mr. Ellis Ezra from his conviction of bribery by a British Supreme Court Jury was reserved yesterday by Judges Sir Haviland de Saumarez and Sir William Rees-Davies, sitting as a full court in appellate jurisdiction.
The judges announced that a written decision would be given.Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

Notification No. 282.

Ferry Service Between Pukow and Nanking (183/5)

The public are hereby notified that this Administration, regardless of expense, has secured an up-to-date and commodious steamer, named "LING YUN," to ply between Pukow and Nanking. The vessel is thoroughly equipped with every modern facility for the comfort and safety of passengers.

The above steamer will be put on service on and from the 11th November, 1918.

By Order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, 6th November, 1918.

RUBBER ESTATE
FOR SALEThree hours sail from Singapore Island. Healthy
district. Acreage 441. Planted 292.

Year	Acreage
1910	55.5
1911	94
1912	21.5
1913	44
1916	18.5
1917	58.5

292 acres

Price £13,000 or nearest offer. Write to H. F. CLIFTON SMITH, Winchester House, Singapore.

Business and Official Notices

The North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Fifteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 19th November, 1918, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to 30th June last.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 8th to 19th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors

H. G. SIMMS,

Secretary and General Manager.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1918.

20027

4% New French War Loan

Rente Perpetuelle

Issue Price 70.80

Subscription opened up to 22nd November

Interest payable quarterly

Best exchange and facilities offered by

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE

DECHINE

Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong.

19910

The Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Head Office 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of November, 1918, at 4 p.m., for the presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to 30th June, 1918, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to 19th November, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, 7th November, 1918.

20051

Shanghai Foreign Exchange
Bankers' Association

To celebrate the cessation of hostilities in Europe, the Exchange Bankers' Association will close for the transaction of Public Business at noon on Thursday and Friday, the 14th and 15th, and will not open on Saturday, the 16th November.

20133

REPUTABLE Firms interested in Doeskins, Bristles, Feathers, Musk, Rhubarb, etc. are cordially invited to appoint us as their sole buying Agents in Szechwan Province.

For particulars write to

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.

Born 1915—Still Existing.

TURKISH BATH
and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SEFO,

Tel. N. 2768, 25 North Szechuen Road

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases, Contraception, Surgery, Skin Diseases.

GOLDEN TONIC
OR
NERVE INVIGORATOR

A combination of the popular Quinine and Iron Tonic, with Phosphorus. It just seems to supply the necessary stimulus that residence in the East takes out of one.

For Nervous Debility, Weakness, want of Appetite and as a general strengthener and builder up of the system.

\$1.00 a bottle

MACTAVISH AND CO., LTD.

Chemists

Opposite the GARDEN BRIDGE.

International Recreation Club

48th and 49th MEETINGS.

23rd and 30th November, 1918.

(respectively)

ENTRIES for all events close at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, 19th November, 1918, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application from the undersigned.

By order,

Y. S. DAY,

Secretary.

20141

FOR SALE

A 5 passenger, 4 cylinder Buick, self starter with complete electric accessories, used only a year. In excellent condition.

Apply to the

SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO.



NOTICE

DR. D. A. POPOVICI, specialist for diseases and operations of throat, nose and ears has resumed his consultation hours from 2-4 p.m. 103 Szechuen Road.

19690

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE

HIGH EXCHANGE!

Carry a Gold

Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY

No. 8 Kiukiang Road

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Business and Official Notices



Americans interested in arranging for a suitable observance of Thanksgiving Day are invited to meet at the Consulate-General at 5 15 p.m. sharp, on Monday, the 18th instant.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

Shanghai Race Club

Autumn Race Meeting, 1918

OFF DAY

Saturday, 16th November

The Races will commence at 11 a.m. prompt, TODAY.
First Bell after Tiffin at 1.50 p.m.

There will be ELEVEN Races:
4 Races before Tiffin.
7 Races after Tiffin.

The Handicaps will be run before the Tiffin Interval.

The Grand National Steeplechase (5th Race) will be the First Race after Tiffin.

Admission \$1.00
The Public can obtain Tickets at the Gate.

Tiffin and Tea for Grand Stand Ticket-holders will be served in the Coffee Room.

Tiffin Tickets.....\$2.00 each.
Tea Tickets.....50 cents each.

The Public Band will be in attendance.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

The Kota Bahroo Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE

In view of Thursday the 21st November being one of the days set aside for the purpose of celebrating the Allies Victory the Eighth Annual General Meeting of the above Company previously advertised to take place on that date will take place on Monday, the 25th November, at 4.00 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
Secretaries and General Managers.

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB

Owing to the Thanksgiving Service to be held on Sunday, 17th inst. Notice is hereby given that the first Round of the Championship and the Competition for the Monthly Cup are postponed to Saturday and Sunday, 23rd and 24th November.

By Order of the Committee.

20158

THE QUEST SOCIETY'S
next meeting takes place this coming Monday, the 18th inst., when Professor H. P. SHASTRI will deliver a Lecture on:

THE MYSTICISM AND MYSTICS OF INDIA.
Time: 5.30 p.m.
Place: KALEE HOTEL.
Visitors are invited.

20156

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

74th Monthly DRAWING of \$2,000 PREMIUM BONDS.

15th of November, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the bonds, the undermentioned reimbursements, of the total value of \$19,569 representing 25% of \$78,276 being premia on 5,522 bonds for the month of November, 1918, were drawn on the 15th November, 1918, at the Head Office of the Company, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai, in the presence of Mr. M. Speelman, Director, Seth Mandell & Co., Auditors, and Messrs. Soong Yuen-hsien and Tsu Tsur-hur, Mrs. V. O. Riley, Bondholders.

The reimbursements drawn will be paid on and after the 16th November, 1918, at any of the following places:

SHANGHAI—International Savings Society, 5 Avenue Edouard VII.
TIENTSIN—International Savings Society, 46 Rue de France.

HANKOW—Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., 11 Rue d'Hanoi.
CANTON—Messrs. Gerin, Drevard and Cie., Shameen.

3 Bonds at 2,000 Each Numbered 1466, 5347, 1281

3 Bonds at \$1,000 Each Numbered 22, 954, 1201, 3131, 4299, 5293

3 Bonds at \$500 Each Numbered 900, 2307, 1187

3 Bonds at \$200 Each Numbered 2908, 6154, 5790

3 Bonds at \$100 Each Numbered 352, 4065, 4783

1 Bond at \$523 Numbered..... 1289

1 Bond at \$446 Numbered..... 3264

and 635 Bonds at \$12.00

12 930 1939 3109 4266 5255

17 950 1971 3126 4275 5274

22 954 1201 3131 4299 5293

24 962 1992 3137 4313 5311

67 970 1999 3148 4313 5312

70 973 2011 3166 4322 5369

73 979 2026 3186 4323 5370

80 981 2036 3203 4329 5378

86 991 2043 3205 4340 5385

97 996 2049 3265 4341 5394

98 1007 2059 3286 4349 5395

119 1028 2079 3308 4350 5405

120 1033 2081 3309 4358 5406

131 1043 2084 3321 4371 5415

137 1044 2121 3330 4373 5437

145 1046 2122 3339 4380 5443

151 1048 2132 3349 4403 5460

157 1072 2128 4350 4405 5464

160 1083 2132 4350 4406 5489

162 1085 2133 4351 4407 5511

189 1104 2178 4397 4439 5550

197 1111 2217 4399 4441 5552

248 1116 2219 4410 4449 5557

BILL SMITH

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.

ASK BILL!



Yut Sao Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
41284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,
Stove Polish, Door Springs and
Vacuum Bottles.

The Shanghai Horticultural Society

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW

Will be held in a marsh on The Bund on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 20th November.

TOWN BAND

BUFFET AND TEA ROOM

Admission \$1.00

Children 50 cents.

School children in charge of their teachers admitted between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. on the 20th inst. admission 20 cents each.

Prizes to the value of \$25, \$15, \$10, will be awarded by the Committee for the three best essays on the Show written by school children.

C. C. STEVENSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Lyceum Theatre

THE MOSCOW TRIO

will give the
First Sunday
Afternoon
Trio Recital

SUNDAY Nov. 17th

at 4.30 p.m. Sharp.

1. DUBOIS TRIO

2. MEL BONIS (a.) Morning

(b.) Evening

3. SAINT-SAENS TRIO

Bones.....\$10.00

Dress Circle and

Stalls.....\$2.00

Pit.....\$1.00

Gallery.....\$0.50

Booking at Moutrie's

Direction: A. SIROK

Cus.oms Notification

No. 901.

CUSTOMS HOLIDAY

By instructions received through the Inspector General, this Customs House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Saturday, 16th instant, in celebration of the Allied Victory.

L. DE LUCA,
Deputy Commissioner-in-Charge, temporarily.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 14th November, 1918.

20144

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

1120 BROADWAY & 611 TUNGKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

PROTECT YOUR CHEQUES AND SCRIP

We have
"Perforators"
"Punches"
"Writers"
"Protectographs"



For Amonuts, Numbers, Dating, etc.

Telephone Central 4778

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Canton Road, Shanghai

Telephone Central 4778

STEWART V-Ray SPARK PLUG

Gives more economy, efficiency and flexibility to the motor.

Has 4 sparking points instead of only one or two.

Insures a hot, continuous spark—never fails in service.

Absolutely gas-tight.

Practically free from breakage.

Lasts four times longer than any other spark plug.

Made to fit any type of motor.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO. CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 2298

LONDON AND MARSEILLES VIA SUEZ

CARGO

will be accepted per the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S own steamers

S. S. "TOYAMA MARU" the middle of December

S. S. "NAGATA MARU" the end of December

S. S. "TOBA MARU" the beginning of January

S. S. "TAJIMA MARU" the end of January

For further particulars, please apply to

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Export Department

Telephone North 167

20148

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 483.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE

8 Quinsan Gardens.

To let with board, large front room with verandah and bath room attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Good cuisine. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET

167 Bubbling Well Road

A large comfortable bedroom, with bathroom attached; suitable for married couple or two friends. Use of tennis, garage, stable and telephone.

TO LET, one large unfurnished room for residence or office; steam heat, private modern bath, hardwood floor. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.

20120

A NICE furnished room to let, with bathroom attached, with or without board, gas heating, telephone; in a private family. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.

20055

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from 1st December, 1918, various styles of residences, in the Yu Yuen, Hart and Bubbling Well Roads, Western district. Rents ranging from Tls. 55 to Tls. 90 per month. Apply to the China Land and Building Company, Ltd.

20161

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in Pitman's shorthand desired by a Chinese gentleman. Please apply to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

20155 N.17.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns 37A, 37B Canton Road, one large godown, 4A Kiangse Road. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road, Phone East 24.

20142 N.21.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, trained nurse to accompany lady to California. Apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.

20159 N.17.

WANTED: Experienced young man to organise and manage export department, hides, bristles, cotton, etc. State terms and experience. Strictly confidential to Box No. 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

20146 N.22.

WANTED a few salesmen and saleswomen with selling experience. Liberal contract to the right ones. Apply to the Manager, between 5 and 6 p.m. Singer Sewing Machine Company, P-474 Nanking Road.

20147 N.21.

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG Englishman requires board residence; cheerful society. Western district preferable. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

20150 N.17.

HOUSEKEEPING flat or small house in Quinsan Garden or Range Road district. Furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 256, THE CHINA PRESS.

20132 N.16.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN (Ally), capable of taking charge of import or export department, with knowledge of general office routine, telegram (code) work, typewriting and salesmanship, is open for engagement from this date. Has excellent testimonials. Please apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

20154 N.19.

AMERICAN, with general engineering knowledge, six years' experience in China, seeks position as salesman or office assistant. Please apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.

20108 N.17.

PRACTICAL ENGINEER, good mechanic, capable of getting results, desires position at once. Please apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

20108 N.17.

WANTED: steady young Portuguese, 28, executive ability, excellent accountant, able correspondent, familiar with all modern business methods, would like position where merit and industry will be rewarded by advancement. At present working in an important firm in Canton. Reply to Box 220, THE CHINA PRESS.

20048.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D. 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, large riding pony, very handsome and strong; saddle and bridle, if desired. Apply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.

20157 N.19.

WISH to buy 100 pieces 36 x 66 inches ribbed or plain glass 1/4 inch thick, name your price. Address to Box No. 257, THE CHINA PRESS.

20158 N.17.

FOR SALE: A 14-roomed boarding house, all rooms furnished; with private bathrooms, big dining room, with a dozen small tables, sets of comfortable chairs. Range Road district. Moderate price. For further particulars, apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

20109 N.17.

FOR SALE, Tails 15,500 cash: six new houses on Avenue Joffre, large ground frontage. Full price, Tails 27,500; Rent, Tails 3,900 per annum. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

19988

WANTED to buy: Large foreign residence in the Western district, five to six bedrooms. Price from 25,000 to 40,000 Tails. Apply to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.

20066

WANTED to purchase, in the French concession, a foreign residence with garage and tennis lawn. Reply, with full particulars, to Box 234, THE CHINA PRESS.

20067

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10